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# Enemy Submarines Sunk Total 29; Army Wrecks 28 Planes at Banka

## Severe Rangoon Raids Repeated by Japanese Bombers

## PALEMBANK ALSO HIT

In a large-scale and terrific attack on the island of Banka, about 400 kilometers southeast of Singapore, the Imperial Army Air Force shot down or destroyed on the ground 28 enemy warplanes, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 6:20 p.m. Saturday. The communique said:

**"A large unit of the Imperial Army Air Force launched a large-scale surprise attack on the Muntok airdrome on the island of Banka, about 400 kilometers southeast of Singapore, on February 6 in the face of inclement weather and shot down or destroyed on the ground 28 enemy planes, thus wiping out the greater part of the enemy air force that had retreated from the Malay sector. We sustained no loss."**

### BRILLIANT ARMY WAR RESULTS GIVEN

Reviewing the results of the war until February 6, a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 6:10 p.m. Saturday states:

"Comprehensive results of the operations of units of the Imperial Army in the southern regions and the Hongkong area since the start of the war as known by February 6, are:

"1. Trophies: Twenty-four planes, 224 tanks including armored cars, 508 pieces of ordnance, 1,492 machine-guns, 19,301 rifles, 3,756 motor cars, 1,037 pieces of rolling-stock, 307 merchant vessels, considerable military equipment, and large quantities of fuel, provisions, and fodder.

"2. Enemy planes downed or damaged: A total of 444 planes confirmed as having been shot down. A fairly large number of planes downed but not confirmed. A total of 470 planes attacked and damaged. All told, 914 planes downed or damaged, including some unconfirmed.

"3. Ninety two war and merchant vessels sunk or damaged.

"4. Prisoners, totaling 22,371, taken. Bodies left by the enemy numbering 7,700.

"5. Damage sustained by the Imperial Army: Casualties aggregating 3,822 suffered. This figure does not include the casualties sustained in the Malaya area where investigation is still under way. Losses suffered: 153 planes, 10 transports sunk, and 16 transports damaged. Six of the damaged transports have been repaired and are already back in service."

### JAPANESE AIRCRAFT BOMB BANKA ISLAND

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN MALAYA, February 7.—Japanese Army bombers yesterday carried out a long-distance bombing attack on Muntok airfield, on the western tip of Banka Island off the east coast of Sumatra, heavily blasting hangars, runways and other airdrome facilities. All the Japanese aircraft returned to their bases.

### RANGOON AGAIN RAIDED BY JAPANESE

Domei

A JAPANESE BASE IN MALAYA, February 7.—Following up their repeated assaults on Rangoon, Japanese Army bombers, during the night from February 6 to 7, subjected the Burmese capital to four waves of attack, causing fires in several places. All the Japanese raiders returned to their bases safely.

### JAPANESE AIRCRAFT ATTACK PALEMBANG

Domei

A JAPANESE BASE IN MALAYA, February 7.—Twenty-eight enemy aircraft, including four unconfirmed, were either shot down or destroyed on the ground yesterday when Japanese Army bombers hurtled down on the Palembang air base, in Sumatra, approximately 500 kilometers southeast of Singapore. Enemy planes shot down in aerial combats included eight Hurricanes, four Blenheims and one of another type, while 15 other machines were destroyed on the ground by bombing and machine-gunning.

### ACTIVITY AROUND SALWEEN DECREASING

Domei

LISBON, February 6.—The British High Command in Burma announced at 9:30 a.m. today that while activity around the Salween River has decreased somewhat, Japanese Forces in the Paan sector have started operations again. Japanese artillery yesterday directed sporadic fire against British defense positions at Martaban and other points along the Salween River, the communique said.

Fires were admitted to have been started on the north Rangoon airfield by a Japanese air raid yesterday. Air raid alarm was sounded at 9:15 a.m. today in Rangoon as Japanese aircraft flew over the city, the communique said, adding, British planes engaged the Japanese aircraft in air combat.

## FISH SUPPLY MOOTED DURING DIET SESSION

### Total Catch for Next Fiscal Year to Be 730,000,000 Kan, Says Official

### FOR NATION'S CONSUMPTION

### Shipping Control and Unification Discussed in House Of Peers

In explaining the Government's plans concerning aquatic products under the wartime situation, Azusa Hiraoka, director of the Aquatic Products Bureau of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, declared at Saturday's session of the Lower House, committee for rice and cereals that the Government anticipates a total catch of 730,000,000 kan of fish (one kan corresponds to 3.75 kilograms) for the next fiscal year, after taking into consideration the amount of heavy oil to be consumed by fishing boats.

He pointed out that 77 per cent of the total catch of fish, or 560,000,000 kan, will be consumed as provisions by the people, adding that the amount is a decrease of 150,000,000 kan as compared with the total for 1937.

Prior to the statement made by Mr. Hiraoka, the order of the day was changed on an urgent motion made from a member as soon as the House of Representatives was called to order.

**To Honor Deceased Heroes**

It was to permit the introduction of a resolution calling on the Government to give handsome treatment to relatives of officers and men of the Army and Navy, who were killed while in training.

Upon the unanimous adoption of the resolution by the House, Premier General Hideki Tojo, in his capacity of War Minister, expressed thanks for the action of the House by stating that be believed the officers and men in the firing lines would greatly appreciate the move. The Premier was followed by Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, who also thanked the House.

The resolution, which was sponsored by Kenzo Adachi, former Communications Minister, and 102 other members of the House, was offered by Yuki Takechi, of the Rule Aid League of Diet Members, in a short speech in which it was held the people must not forget that the deaths met by the officers and men while in training made possible the series of brilliant victories, which have been scored by the Imperial Forces in the War of Greater East Asia.

Meanwhile, interpellation was continued in the budget committee of the House of Peers on Saturday, when Tatsujiro Hashimoto raised the question of the Government's policy for control of shipping.

He doubted whether the proposed unification of shipping would not affect the efficiency of the service.

Communications Minister Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima, repying said that there was no foundation for such apprehensions and expressed the hope that the seamen would be inspired with the spirit of work for service.

**Compensate Ship Owners**

Answering another question from the same member, the Communications Minister said that the Government is contemplating a system under which the owners of vessels damaged while in service with the Army and Navy would be paid generous compensation.

In this connection, he said that the proposal of the interpellator to turn over seized enemy vessels to owners of vessels damaged or destroyed under requisition would receive the careful attention of the Army and the Marine Affairs Board.

Questions about the education of young men were raised by the next interpellator, Tsuyo Mishima, of the Kenkyukai.

In reply, Education Minister Dr. Kunihiko Hashida admitted that there are some defects in the existing system of education for the nation's young men but he hoped that these defects would be remedied in the near future.

### To Move Government

Domei

NANKING, February 6.—Reliable reports reaching here have revealed that Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in the southwestern Pacific, is planning to remove the seat of the Burmese Government from Rangoon to Mandalay and use Chittagong in Bengal Bay, India, instead of Rangoon as a base for transportation of war materials to Chungking.

## Imperial Rescript

We, by grace of heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne of a line unbroken for ages eternal, enjoin upon ye, Our loyal and brave subjects:

We hereby declare war on the United States of America and the British Empire. The men and officers of Our Army and Navy shall do their utmost in prosecuting the war, Our public servants of various departments shall perform faithfully and diligently their appointed tasks, and all other subjects of Ours shall pursue their respective duties; the entire nation with a united will shall mobilize their total strength so that nothing will miscarry in the attainment of Our war aims.

To insure the stability of East Asia and to contribute to world peace is the far-sighted policy which was formulated by our Great illustrious Imperial Grandsire and Our Great Imperial sire succeeding Him, and which We lay constantly to heart. To cultivate friendship among nations and to enjoy prosperity in common with all nations has always been the guiding principle of Our Empire's foreign policy. It has been truly unavoidable and far from Our wishes that Our Empire has now been brought to cross swords with America and Britain. More than four years have passed since China, failing to comprehend the true intentions of Our Empire, and recklessly courting trouble, disturbed the peace of East Asia and compelled Our Empire to take up arms. Although there has been re-established the National Government of China, with which Japan has effected neighborly intercourse and cooperation, the regime which has survived at Chungking, relying upon American and British protection, still continues its fratricidal opposition. Eager for the realization of their inordinate ambition to dominate the Orient, both America and Britain, giving support to the Chungking regime, have aggravated the disturbances in East Asia. Moreover, these two Powers, inducing other countries to follow suit, increased military preparations on all sides of Our Empire to challenge us. They have obstructed by every means our peaceful commerce, and finally resorted to a direct severance of economic relations, menacing gravely the existence of Our Empire. Patiently have We waited and long have We endured, in the hope that Our Government might retrieve the situation in peace. But our adversaries, showing not the least spirit of conciliation, have unduly delayed a settlement; and in the meantime, they have intensified the economic and political pressure to compel thereby Our Empire to submission. This trend of affairs would, if left unchecked, not only nullify Our Empire's efforts of many years for the sake of the stabilization of East Asia, but also endanger the very existence of Our nation. The situation being such as it is, Our Empire for its existence and self-defense has no other recourse but to appeal to arms and to crush every obstacle in its path.

The hallowed spirits of Our Imperial Ancestors guarding Us from above, We rely upon the loyalty and courage of Our subjects in Our confident expectation that the task bequeathed by Our forefathers will be carried forward, and that the sources of evil will be speedily eradicated and an enduring peace immutably established in East Asia, preserving thereby the glory of Our Empire.

(Released by the Board of Information, December 8, 1941.)

## Today's Press Comments

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

### The Burma Road and the Chungking Administration

CHUGAI—With the imminent fall of Singapore, the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is slowly taking shape, but the problem still remain as to the fate of the Chungking Administration.

If the Imperial Forces control Rangoon when the Burma campaign is ended, it is only too clear that the Burma Road, the only route through which aid to the Generalissimo was being continued, will be completely severed.

However, it should not be taken for granted that the disruption of transportation via this channel will indicate an immediate collapse of the Chungking regime, for they can still depend on the northwestern route.

### Campaigns in China

HOCHI—Japanese troops are engaged in campaigns against Chungking troops in South Shantung and West Shansi. In the latter campaign Japanese troops smashed the solid foothold of Chungking central forces entrenched on the eastern bank of the Yellow River. In the campaign near Tsinan in Shantung Province, Japanese troops are besieging about 40,000 enemy troops under the command of Yu Hsueh-chung.

The United States and Britain are in the same boat with Chungking. If the Anglo-Americans must be crushed, the resistance strength of Chungking must also be decimated. In this sense, the present campaigns in China are noteworthy.

### Naval Power of the Enemy

MIYAKO—The news of the near-annihilation of the Dutch fleet, coming close on the heels of the fatal blow dealt to their air force on the previous day, is indeed enlightening to the Japanese public.

Rashly believing the groundless propaganda of the Americans to the effect that the Japanese armada was heavily damaged off Macassar, the Dutch officials who hitherto had been instructing their naval officers to "lay low" until the time was more mature, ordered the fleet to come out of its hiding only to be wiped out by the invincible Japanese Navy.

Now that the Dutch fleet has become virtually extinct, the defense of Australia, not to mention that of the Netherlands East Indies itself, is in grave danger, since the might of the Anglo-American navies is but a past contention.

### Southern Rule and Advisers

YOMIURI—Following the War Ministry's appointment of Hidejiro Nagata, Shozo Murata, Shigemasa Sunada, and Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa as advisers for the administration of the southern countries, the Navy Ministry has asked Ginjiro Fujihara, Kakichi Takeuchi, Ryuta Ono, Iwao Yamazaki and Aiichiro Fujiyama to advise the commanders of the naval forces occupying the various regions of the south on economic matters. When political and economic construction is all the more important on account of the large-scale war going on in the Southwestern Pacific areas, the appointment of these men to help the Army and Navy ad-

(Continued on Page 2)

## JAPANESE AIRCRAFT ADMITTED SUPERIOR

### British Pilots Confess Nippon Planes Better Than Flying Fortresses

### LONDON CONFERENCE HIT

### More Ships Needed to Counteract Axis Activities Admiral Says

Japanese planes are structurally superior to American-made planes, according to British pilots who have engaged in combat with the Japanese Air Forces on the Malay front. This revealing confession, transmitted by the N.B.C. correspondent in Batavia to his home office in the United States by way of Singapore and reported to certain quarters here Friday morning, is being regarded as a significant factor in explaining the recent successes of the Japanese air arm.

Although Japanese planes have been found to lack originality in design, they have been found to be actually superior in construction to the highly-touted American-made planes, says the report, quoting the testimony of British airmen who have tangled with the Japanese planes while flying machines of American manufacture. Such famous types as the Flying Fortresses, Buffalos, and Tomahawks were specifically pointed out in this comparison.

**Only Themselves to Blame**

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, February 6.—The London naval agreement of 1930 was condemned as the root of all evils from which Great Britain is now suffering, according to Sir Roger Keyes, Admiral of the British Fleet, at an address delivered at Faversham.

Giving his reasons, he stated Japan in that year had been allowed to have a fleet three-fifths the size of the British Fleet and moreover, the Japanese Navy was at liberty to build ships of whatever size it liked.

Consequently, he asserted that Japan is now in the position to master the situation in East Asia and to land troops and airplanes wherever she pleased. On the other hand, he said Britain at the present time does not possess a sufficient number of warships and airplanes to counteract effectively.

**Dominates Sea Routes**

Another higher naval officer commenting on the Japanese successes was Admiral Sir William James, Commander-in-Chief of the Portsmouth Naval Station, who declared at Farnborough that Japan is dominating the British sea routes in East Asia and is, therefore, able to carry out military operation at random. In order to counteract the Axis menace, he stressed the necessity of constructing more ships.

While these officers were endeavoring to key up the morale of the British people, civil officials were likewise holding mass meetings in other sections of the country.

Sir Victor Warrender, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of the British Admiralty, in the course of a speech delivered at Grimsby declared that British shipping was taking a loss today due to the fact that the Axis Powers are fully aware of Britain's weak spots at sea.

Meanwhile, Lord Strabolgi, speaking at Crewe, was very pessimistic of Britain's naval position for he declared that at the present time, the situation was very serious. Furthermore, he added that although Great Britain and the United States had adopted a huge shipbuilding program, it has no effect on the situation in the seas for the time being.

## AIR-RAID DRILLS SLATED FOR PEOPLE IN AUSTRALIA

### No Large-Scale Withdrawals Planned by Government During Aerial Attacks

Domei

SHANGHAI, February 6.—Practice blackouts on a large scale will be held in Australia as the Australian Government, in warning against possible air raids, told the Australian people "not to run," according to an Australian radio report intercepted here today.

The spokesman of the Government stated that civilians should stay in their homes during the air raids so as not to block military movements, adding the public must not look to any large-scale withdrawal from the big cities, it was said.

## 310,000 Tons of Enemy Shipping Destroyed By Navy

## DESTROYER IS SUNK

The Imperial Navy from the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia to January 31 has sunk 29 enemy submarines, it was announced in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. Saturday. The communique reads:

**"Since the commencement of hostilities up to January 31, the Imperial Navy has sunk a total of 29 enemy submarines, it has been confirmed. It has also sunk 52 enemy ships totaling 310,000 tons."**

### DESTROYER SUNK IN JAVA SEA

A Japanese submarine on February 5 sank a large enemy destroyer in the Java Sea, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 7 p.m. Saturday. The communique said:

**"An Imperial Navy submarine on February 5 sank a large enemy torpedo-boat destroyer in the Java Sea area.**

### TROMP TYPE CRUISER DAMAGED

A later report on the Battle off the Java Coast contained in the Imperial Headquarters' communique of 5:50 p.m. Saturday reveals that the United States cruiser which suffered damage was a first-class cruiser and not a light cruiser of the Marblehead type as previously reported and that it was severely damaged. The Dutch cruiser of the Java type originally reported damaged was also found to be much more severely damaged than originally suspected. Another Dutch light cruiser of the Tromp type was also later reported to have been severely damaged. The communique said:

**"Information subsequently received shows that the United States cruiser reported damaged was a first-class cruiser instead of one of the Marblehead type and that it was severely damaged; and that the Dutch cruiser of the Java type reported damaged was severely damaged. In addition, a Dutch light cruiser of the Tromp type was later found to have been severely damaged."**

The Dutch cruiser of the Tromp type wrecked by the Japanese Naval Air Force displaces 3,350 tons, has a length of 433 feet, width of 40 feet and a draft of 15 feet. It carries six 5.9 inch guns, eight 40 mm. anti-aircraft guns, two 21-inch torpedo tubes, one plane, and develops a speed of 33 knots.

A first-class cruiser of the United States navy such as the one severely damaged by the Japanese, instead of the light cruiser of the Marblehead type as first reported damaged, has a displacement of 9,050 tons, carries nine 8-inch guns, four 5-inch anti-aircraft guns, four planes, and develops a speed of 33 knots. It can carry a crew of 700. Heavy cruisers of this type known to be with the American Asiatic fleet are the Houston, Augusta, Louisville and Northampton.

### IMPERIAL NAVY SUPREME IN N.E.I. WATERS

Competent naval observers, commenting on the Naval Battle off the Java Coast, declared that the brilliant naval air action completely exploded allied myths of sensational victories in the Macassar Straits and proved without a doubt that the Japanese Navy reigns supreme in waters around the Dutch East Indies.

Pointing out that the Dutch East Indies fleet boasted four to five light cruisers while the mainstay of the United States Asiatic fleet formed by two cruisers of the Marblehead type, these sources declared devastating Japanese assaults had knocked out the main strength of two fleets, leaving them wide open to further attacks.

With Japanese military and naval forces rapidly establishing control over all vital allied bases in the southwestern Pacific islands, the Japanese are converting them for their own use.

Thus, these observers declared that the allied fleet is gradually being swept out from the south Pacific area and face the fate of fleeing to Australia. The disastrous defeat suffered by the Dutch East Indies and United States fleets in the Java Sea is attributed to the complete miscalculation of Japanese strength in the Macassar Straits area. Naval observers concluded that the allied naval leaders apparently fell victim to exaggerated and wholly unauthentic reports concerning allied successes in that area.

### BURMA SUPPLY ROUTE NOW CUT

The Burma supply route to Chungking has virtually been intercepted since February 4 as the result of intensive bombings of Rangoon and important intermediate towns along the route by the Japanese Air Force, according to a report received in Istanbul from Calcutta, says an Istanbul dispatch to the Nichi Nichi. Many warehouses along the route have been blown up by Japanese planes in their successive raids, according to the cable.

# INDIANS' SURRENDER IN MALAYA IS TOLD

## They Don't Want to Fight Japanese, Commander Discovers

Domei

ON THE MALAY FRONT, February 5.—Reasons behind the surrender of nearly 10,000 Indian troops to the Japanese in the Malayan drive are revealed by belated reports which disclose the inherent reluctance of Indian soldiers to wage a war against Japan, coupled with the effectiveness of a Japanese unit commander's exhortations to cease futile resistance.

At Alor Star in Kedan Province where Indian soldiers first surrendered on December 22, reports show that the Japanese unit commander in that district, upon learning from Malayan inhabitants that Indian troops were disturbed by their inward dislike of fighting a war against Japan, bravely motored to a district where Indian troops were located, accompanied only by a Malayan interpreter.

The commander then summoned an Indian officer and explained for three hours the futility of Indians fighting Japan and thereupon asked him to deliver a note advising Indian forces located there to surrender to the Japanese.

The Indian officer departed only to return with an invitation to the commander to visit the Indian quarters where a total of 87 Indian soldiers had already disarmed for surrender.

Once more the commander elucidated the principles of the Greater East Asia War moving seven Indian soldiers to volunteer, as a death defying band in order to smuggle their way into various Indian companies to advise their submission to Japanese Forces.

This proved the turning point, for Indian troops began surrendering to the Japanese Forces from all directions. The same Japanese unit commander lost no time in commanding Captain Mohan, the highest officer among the Indians who had surrendered, to restore peace and order in Alor Star city.

At present an independent Indian army, comprising 7,000 officers and men formed under the leadership of Captain Mohsin, is not only attending to the maintenance of peace and order, but it has been cooperating with Japanese Forces.

It is an interesting fact that these Indian troops, whether they are Sikhs, Mohammedans or Tamils, are living under one roof, sleeping and eating in the same quarters and pledging joint cooperative efforts in reconstruction work when previously they had been aloof from each other because of strong class conciousness.

### Will Back Japan

Asahi Service

UNDISCLOSED BASE.—Stating that they have realized the true intention of the Japanese, three Indian officers who surrendered to the Imperial Forces, in an interview with an Asahi correspondent, manifested their stout determination to help emancipate the 360 million Indians from centuries of British influence even at the sacrifice of their parents, brothers, wives or children. Following is the record of the interview:

Question: Where were you when the War of Greater East Asia broke out?

Answer: We were training the reservists at Singapore and consequently we believed that the mobilization order would not come to us until a few months later. Three days after the outbreak of the war, however, we were ordered into the firing line.

We were very much surprised at the order, for the strength of the British forces was given much publicity in the past. While we were en route to the Kedah sector, we encountered a large number of British troops conducting a general retreat in a disorderly manner. Since the disgraceful conduct of the British forces closely followed the sinking of the Repulse and the Prince of Wales, pessimistic sentiment mounted among the Indian soldiers.

Question: Please tell us the reason why you surrendered.

Answer: Sergeant Sib Singh, who is among us, picked up a leaflet written by the Japanese Forces which vividly explained that the true aim of the War of Greater East Asia was the emancipation of the East Asiatic races through Japanese leadership. We realized the utter meaninglessness of bloodshed in offering futile resistance against the Japanese Forces and therefore decided to capitulate.

We feel certain that when our fellow countrymen in India understand the real intention of Japan, they will rally under the Japanese banner in revolting against British tyranny. We hope that we will be given the earliest possible opportunity to spread this movement among all Indians.

Question: What is the spirit with which the reformed Indians are being given military training?

Answer: We are teaching, first of all to forget what the British have taught them in the past three hundred years, and to acquire a knowledge about the Japanese spirit, thereby building our own ideal.

We are cooperating with the Japanese Forces in repairing the roads and airdromes in order to understand as close as possible the true Japanese spirit. It is a matter for profound regret, however, that we are obliged to use the English language as we do not understand Japanese as yet. Isn't there any book from which we can learn simple Japanese conversation?

Lieutenant Singara Singh, one of the trio, is the possessor of a fine physique and is a first class pilot.

"When I was still in Singapore," he said, "the British airmen were flying daily over the city in order to demonstrate their ability to the people. When the war broke out, however, the only planes I could see were those of the Japanese units, there being not a single British airman daring enough to go up to meet the raiders.

"The Japanese pilots were indeed thorough in carrying out their respective tasks while as for the land forces, there is no word fit to describe their gallantry and bravery; there is simply nothing that can stop them."

On being jokingly asked whether his weight does not retard the speed of the plane, Lieutenant Singara Singh was very quick in his come-back, replying: "Oh, no. On the contrary, my weight prevents the plane from rolling."

All the three officers have parents, wives, or children in India, and if the British ever find out that they have surrendered to the Japanese Forces, it is clear that their blood relations will be tortured. However, from what they have disclosed, they have no misgivings whatsoever if they can, by suffering such sacrifices, awaken the 360 million people of India.

The three officers, in conclusion, unanimously stated that once the Japanese Forces launch a major offensive, Singapore will come under the control of the Imperial Forces in a remarkably short time.

# *Sieges of Port Arthur, Tsingtao, Hongkong Foretell Inevitability of Singapore Fall*

The fall of Singapore is inevitable in the light of experiences of the Imperial troops at Port Arthur, Tsingtao and, more recently, Hongkong. This is the view of the situation in the Malay sector, as reported by a local vernacular.

As the Imperal Forces launched their assault upon the fortified British island Wednesday night, the brilliant attack upon Port Arthur by the Japanese Army in the Russo-Japanese War and the occupation of the German fort at Tsingtao in the first World War were reviewed by this vernacular as follows:

### Port Arthur Siege Retold

The fall of Port Arthur on January 1, 1905, following the determined attack by troops under the command of General Nogi marked the first assault upon a modern fort by the Japanese Army since the rise of Japan as a military power. With no experience of siege warfare, the Japanese Forces opened their general attack on the Russian fortification on August 19, 1904. The Imperial Army, without arms or equipments comparable to those used by the Russian troops, attacked again and again with indomitable spirit to capture the huge fort after a campaign of almost five months, during which the Japanese men killed or wounded totaled 40,000.

The siege of the Tsingtao fort during the first World War was undertaken by the Japanese Army, and although this fortification was constructed with all the facilities at the disposal of German military science, it fell eight days after the commencement of a general attack.

### Hongkong Falls to Japanese

As a result of these experiences of attacking strongly-fortified positions, the recent surrender of the Crown Colony of Hongkong, another British island stronghold, came 18 days after attack was opened. Another brilliant achievement was thus added to the annals of the Japanese Army in successful siege warfare.

The lessons in military strategy learned in these successful sieges coupled with the power and the spirit of the Imperial Army will crush Singapore as a glorious termination of the Malay campaign.

# FIGHTING IN RUSSIA NOW REPORTED BRISK

## Germans Inflict Heavy Losses On Soviets in Central, Northern, Eastern Sectors

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 6.—Fierce fighting at many points on the northern and central sectors of the eastern front is reported from the first lines on Friday evening.

German troops have been successful everywhere in inflicting great human and material losses on the enemy. In the north, several villages were firmly held against strong Soviet attacks and two other places in the sector of the neighboring division were likewise held after a long hand to hand fighting.

A village which the Soviets had temporarily taken was re-occupied by German troops in a section of the same division. A similar successful thrust, made on the northern front, led to the recapture of an important highway junction that had been captured by strong Soviet forces 36 hours before.

### Enemy Suffer Losses

In the section of this German division alone the enemy lost 600 killed and much war material. On the Leningrad front, German shock troops despite icy cold made a successful thrust against the enemy trench system destroying in fierce hand to hand fighting four strong enemy positions, annihilating or capturing the Soviets and occupying these positions. In the central sector several Soviet attacks collapsed under the fire of the German artillery with heavy losses to the enemy.

Only at one point did strong Soviet forces succeed in entering temporarily the German lines with the support of tanks. Counter attacks, however were immediately launched, expelling the Soviet forces and capturing 4 Soviet tanks. In front of the German lines some 250 dead were counted.

German panzer formations launched a successful counter-attack against strong Soviet forces in the central sector capturing 11 villages. The enemy then tried to re-assemble at two other places where it fought stubbornly but these two towns were also soon taken by the German panzer.

### Unrest in Britain

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, February 6.—The growing irritation and uneasiness, caused in Great Britain by the events in North Africa, were stressed in a London report to the Dagans Nyheter stating that the official optimism, displayed at the beginning of the British offensive in the Cyrenaica, is sharply criticized in political and military circles. The report adds that considerable anxiety prevails as to the evidently inadequate equipment and bad organization of the British troops.

# *Today's Press Comments*

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minister the occupied countries has been most timely.

The first step is very important in anything one undertakes. If corrections and re-examinations must be made in the course of construction, much valuable time is lost and confusion wrought. The appointments of these civilians for political and technical counsel at the very outset of the work of construction shows the intelligent care which the military and naval authorities are bestowing on civil affairs as well as strategic.

# NOT THE AXIS, BUT U.S. PERIL TO S. AMERICA

## Hochi Writer Attacks Policy Adopted by Washington Toward Latin Nations

South America is threatened not by Japan, Germany, or Italy, but by the United States, writes Yasuo Mishima, editorial adviser to the Hochi, in a recent issue of the paper.

He declares that the Axis nations offer no threat to the vast area of South America, which is more continental in racial aspects than Anglo-Saxon, with Spanish and Portuguese as their ancestors and inhabited by 6,500,000 Italians, 1,500,000 Germans, and 300,000 Japanese.

Mr. Mishima continues: Was it not the United States that proposed and promised the basic principle of the maintenance of neutrality of the 21 Pan-American nations, and ignoring the very same decision plunged into the war? The United States had been challenging Germany and Japan to war by making Britain and Chungking tackle Germany and Japan; by enabling Chiang's anti-Japan resistance under the name of peace; by blockading Japan's supply routes; and by interfering with military operations of Germany and Japan.

The United States, which disregarded the decision of the Pan-American Conference, is further trying to lead the 21 nations of the American continent into the belligerent zone. Inviting Latin-America for the cause of joint defense, the United States is driving Latin-America to danger. The United States alone needs Latin-America, and Latin-America does not need the United States. The United States is in fear of the Axis, however, there is no reason whatsoever for Latin-America to fear the Axis nations.

What the United States demands of Latin-America can be summarized in the following three items, when all superficialities are removed:

1. The United States desires a defense wall for the protection of her territory. She is desirous of making Latin-America the front line for the safety of the United States. The defense plan of the United States is to make England the greatest naval fortress in the Atlantic; to make China the first defense line in the Greater East Asia Sea; to make South America the defense line for both the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans; and to make Canada the defense area in the north.

But with the fall of Belgium and the Netherlands, the great fortress of England lost one half of its significance. Now Germany's air and naval forces are directly threatening the eastern coast of the United States. Japan's control of the East Asia Sea deprived the United States of the defense line in the Pacific. Thus, it has become necessary for the United States directly and indirectly to hasten in forming South America as an anti-Japan defense structure.

For the defense of Panama, the United States requires Galapagos Island and Ecuador. For the safety of the Magellan Straits, she needs Chile and Argentina. For the defense of the Caribbean Sea, she requires Venezuela, Colombia and Brazil. Therefore, the United States desires to grasp the entire Latin-American countries for her own strategic requirements.

2. The United States desires to utilize South America as a substitute territory to supply her necessary materials now that she has lost the Pacific area.

Having lost Manila hemp, she must now obtain hemp from South America and Africa. Futhermore, she must obtain sugar, copper, leather, tin, wool, and oil from South America.

With the loss of the rubber market in East Asia, the United States will produce rubber in the Amazon area. South America is absolutely necessary for the war industry of the United States, and it also is the only market now left for American peace industries. The United States will never permit Latin-American nations to select their own partners for co-prosperity.

3. Great Britain used 350,000,000 Indians, 16,000,000 Burmese, and 20,000,000 Malayans as human shields. Likewise, the United States wishes to mobilize 125,000,000 people in Central and South America for first line duty. This mobilization will double the United States population. The United States intends to recruit for her human shields, 44,000,000 Brazilians, 20,000,000 Mexicans, 13,000,000 Argentinians, 8,700,000 Colombians, 6,700,000 Peruvians, 4,600,000 Chileans, 4,200,000 Cubans, 3,500,000 Venezuelians, 3,400,000 Bolivians, 2,000,000 Uruguayans, as well as the nationals of El Salvador, Dominica, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Panama. She intends to arm them with weapons made in the United States, and defend fortresses built with American dollars, in order to maintain her own safety. The United States will treat the South American countries in a similar way the British are treating the Netherlands, France, Belgium, Greece, India, Malaya, and China.

# HOW LONDON VIEWS MALAY WAR IS TOLD

## Military Authorities Flay Unbalanced Defense of Island Stronghold

How England and Germany, particularly the former, regard the developments in Singapore, is set forth in an article in the Tokyo Asahi Shimbun.

According to this report, the consensus of opinion in the Axis as well as the Allied nations, is that Singapore is now useless as a naval base. The dispatch, sent from Berlin, says:

London papers gave vivid accounts of the impending crisis at Singapore with the screaming headline, "Singapore Besieged." For the first time since the outbreak of the European hostilities, the British press was forced to admit the situation as "a crisis unprecedented in the history of the British Empire," a phrase hitherto frequently used by the German press, and which no doubt, serves as a confirmation of the gravity of the situation in East Asia.

### Another Glorious Retreat

The Berliner Boersen-Zeitung, an organ close to the German Government, reported February 3 that the British will shortly be forced to conduct another "glorious retreat" from Singapore, which will be much more serious than the British flight from Dunkirk or Crete. The paper continued that the abandonment of Singapore will mean the collapse of one of the strongest pillars supporting the great British Empire.

Meanwhile, the London Times comments that during the European War, Great Britain was forced to make strategical retreats from important positions in order to safeguard other more important bases, but now that the most important stronghold in the East is threatened, the British can no longer make a "strategical retreat."

### No Longer Vital

In another article, the Times confesses that Singapore is no longer vital as a naval base in the face of the Japanese Forces which are now completely in control of the Johore Strait, which indirectly leads to the admission that the British public has lost confidence in the strength of its navy in the East.

A Spanish correspondent in Washington reported that American military experts estimate that the British forces in Singapore are outnumbered 10 to 1. However, the sharp criticisms made by these authorities in regard to the defense plan of the East Asian Citadel are attracting attention in various circles. These critics argue that although Great Britain spent years of labor and enormous sums of money to construct the island fortress, her plans were imperfect, as she had only attached major importance on attacks by the sea, while depending on the vast stretch of jungles in the rear, thinking that these jungles would be a natural barricade impenetrable by any large force.

### 18" Guns Useless

However, such arguments are tantamount to crying over spilt milk for, the Japanese Forces have now reached the shores facing the island stronghold, having traversed the jungle-barricades. Now, in the face of the unexpected threat from the rear, the formidable 16 and 18 inch batteries lining the shores on the opposite side and which were so proudly trumpeted by Great Britain, are not serving their purpose. Military experts in London are vainly hoping that the British command in Singapore has succeeded in shifting the position of these guns in order to repulse the Japanese attack from the mainland.

Admitting the precarious position of the British forces, Oliver Steward, a military expert, tried to attach psychological importance on the Battle of Singapore by stating that the forthcoming "Battle of the Century" will serve as a barometer to the British will to score an ultimate victory in this decisive war.

### Hope for Reinforcements

Many among the British officials are vainly praying that the British forces will continue to defend the doomed Citadel until reinforcements arrive, while others are placing high hopes on the power of air units and mechanized forces, unavailable to the defenders of Hongkong. These circles believe that the situation confronting the British forces in Singapore is better than that confronted by the former Crown Colony, air support being available from Sumatra and Java.

In connection with the possibility of a shortage of water supply, these quarters contend that all the reservoirs, with the exception of the one that was captured by the Japanese, are still intact and in view of the present monsoon season, Singapore can get along for a reasonable length of time even if a few other reservoirs were captured by the Japanese Forces. However, since there are over a million inhabitants on the small island, these circles are in doubt whether the British forces can overcome the food shortage, and maintain peace and order in face of the military crisis.

### British Occupy Last Line

As in past practices, the British, in preparation of the forthcoming battle over this strategic point, are believed to be deploying Indian soldiers at the very front line, and Malays and Netherlanders on the second and third line of defense respectively, while they themselves are occupying the last and the safest position.

European observers are viewing the situation in Singapore as being tantamount to the battle at Flanders in 1939, when the doomed French battalion flanking the River Somme was faced with the imminent offensive drive of the German forces.

Although there are many American and British reports concerning the tactics which might be employed by the Japanese in their attacks on Singapore, these are, however, merely wishful thinking on their part as the Japanese strategy is blanketed in secrecy usually running counter to the general expectations.

# ENEMY'S SHIPS SUNK BY U-BOATS BARED

## 15,000-Ton Ship, Amerikaland, Largest Victim, Bagged Off East U.S. and Canada

D.N.B.

BERLIN February 6.—The names of the six enemy merchantships reported sunk by German submarines off the east coast of the United States and Canada were made known here in an official communique.

The ships in question are the freighter, Amerikaland, of 15,355 tons; the passenger boats, Traveller, of 3,968 tons; Wildebest of 5,631 tons; Rochester of 6,836 tons; Tacoma Star of 7,927 tons, and the tanker, Trontolite, of 7,178 tons.

Concerning the Amerikaland which carried a cargo of mineral ores, the Voelkischer Beobachter points out that she was one of the largest freighters in the world measuring 170 meters in length and over 20 meters wide.

The vessel was built in 1925 in Germany for a Swedish firm but at the time of her sinking, she was sailing under enemy flag. The ship had a tonnage of 15,355 tons gross register and a carrying capacity of nearly 23,000 tons.

The paper emphasizes that while taking into consideration the extent to which Great Britain and the United States depended on the importation of certain mineral ores from overseas, the significance of the loss of this vessel with such a high carrying capacity can be fully imagined.

The construction of the vessel as well as its plant were specially designed for the transportation of mineral ores and the replacement during wartime of such a specially constructed vessel was deemed impossible.

## Eire Protests U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 6.—Robert Brennan, Eire Minister to Washington, today visited the United States State Department and delivered a protest note to Cordell Hull, American Secretary of State over the recent landing in Northern Ireland of United States expeditionary forces, it is reported here from the United States capital.

# *Four Terrified Britons, Beer, and Cigars Found in Tank Captured by 'Wild Eagles'*

An enemy tank captured by two Army "wild eagles" near Johore Bharu was well-stocked with beer and cigars instead of ammunition according to an Asahi field dispatch from Malaya.

The two "wild eagles," Sergeant Shoichi Okuda and Superior Private Osamu Sekiguchi, were flying back in a bomber with a formation which had just raided Singapore, when engine trouble forced them to fall behind and make a landing. In coming down, their plane was slightly damaged by the thick undergrowth that covered the ground.

No sooner had the airmen started to repair their machine, than the roar of an approaching enemy tank was heard. Immediately realizing that the Imperial troops in the rear would be seriously imperiled if the steel monster were not stopped, they decided to halt it at all cost. With sword in one hand and revolver in the other, two two daring airmen hid behind a tree and awaited their prey. As the tank rumbled by, they leaped aboard and pried open the turret-hatch. Inside were four terrified Britons, who readily surrendered.

Taking over the controls, the plucky airmen drove the tank and their four "Tommy" prisoners to the Sato unit which was stationed nearby. After turning over their prize and the four captives, they returned to the damaged plane and proceeded with the repair work which had been so rudely interrupted.

As soon as they finished repairing their plane, the two airmen returned to the unit to say goodbye, when they were surprised to find that a royal repast was just in its closing stages. The tank, they were told, had its ammunition compartment filled with about three dozen bottles of beer and a number of first-class cigars.

Although regretting that they had not returned early enough to join in the feast, the two airmen were satisfied that they had been able to provide their comrades-in-arm with beer and cigars.

# JAPANESE TROOPS SAVE FILIPINO FROM JUNGLE

## Now Pledges to Cooperate In Restoration of Peace And Order

How a peace-loving Filipino in the Bataan Peninsula who had fled from the war ravages was rescued by the Japanese Forces after spending 32 days in the jungles, was revealed by a newspaper correspondent in the Philippines.

According to the dispatch, this Filipino, a native of the important port of Olongapo, in the Bataan Peninsula, is a man of high reputation, who had once been a candidate for the governorship of his province.

After having been rescued by the Japanese from the dense jungle, he realized the true mission of the Japanese Imperial Forces and offered to work in close collaboration with the Japanese Army in restoring peace and order in his war-torn town.

According to his story immediately upon receiving the information that hostilities had broken out in the Bataan Peninsula between the United States troops and the Japanese Forces that had landed there on December 25, he and his family fled with some provisions into the nearby mountains. Until rescued by the Japanese soldiers, who set out in search of him at the request of his fellow country-men, who had returned to their homes, this man with his family were forced to spend 32 horrible nights in the jungle.

When rescued by the Japanese soldiers, he declared, "The Americans have burnt our homes, but thanks to the brave Japanese, we are now free from the American fetters. In commemoration of our freedom, we Filipinos shall build a new town in this beautiful land along the sea."

# IMPERIAL RESCRIPT BRINGS BACK DEC. 8

## Nation Commemorates Day of Glory When War Declared On U.S., Britain

Today, when the second Imperial Rescript Day is to be observed throughout the Empire, the public will spend a significant Sunday by carrying out various programs in the different prefectures.

In Tokyo, in the arena in the outer garden of the Meiji Shrine, some 30,000 persons comprising the representatives of the Government and private universities, colleges, students of the secondary schools and other persons will participate in a ceremony which will be attended by the Education Minister and the Education Vice-Minister. Following the ceremony, they will parade through the streets, winding up at the Yasukuni Shrine where they are scheduled to pay homage.

Since the Imperial Rescript Day this month falls on Sunday, the Government officials, office workers and factory hands need not go to their respective place of work to hold a ceremony, but each household is solicited to put out flags and pray for the victory at the nearest shrine.

In the evening, the Commerce and Industry Minister and other notables will speak over a nation wide hookup on subjects befitting the Imperial Rescript Observance Day.

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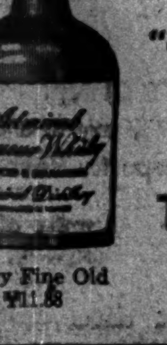

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# SINGAPORE CAPTURE NO SIMPLE MATTER

### Noted Commentator Thinks Only Exceptional Armed Might Can Reduce It

The Japanese Forces will make short work of reducing Singapore, writes Teiichi Muto, noted political commentator, in the Hochi, of which he is editor.

He thinks that an army other than the Japanese would be striking at Singapore for two or three years without hope of capturing it.

"I confess," says Mr. Muto, "that I myself thought at the start of the Greater East Asia War that it would take the Japanese Army a least a good 12 months to capture Singapore. It is not that I over-estimated the strength of the enemy. I had in mind the immensity of the difficulties which would have to be overcome by the Japanese in reaching the enemy stronghold. The Malay Peninsula, full of jungles, a hot-bed of infectious diseases, in tropical weather, separated the Japanese from the enemy's last stronghold in East Asia.

**Bombardment by Sea**

"Some time after the Japanese Forces commenced operations in the Malay Peninsula, I heard people wondering what it was that prevented them from bombarding the enemy base from the sea. These people did not know what they were talking about.

"It took the Imperial Army eight weeks to reach points from which it was possible to blast at Singapore. I wonder what people who seriously considered at the time of the outbreak of the war that Singapore would fall promptly if it was subjected to bombardment from the sea, would say to this fact. Without a doubt the Japanese Army is the most efficient in the world. Yet it required eight weeks to get into a position to deliver the final attack on the British base. Certainly those who thought that reducing Singapore would be a most difficult task were right.

**Will Take a Year**

"I have no reason to change the opinion I formed at the outbreak of the war that it would take a minimum of 12 months to capture Singapore. If Singapore falls sooner than I expect the explanation is to be found in the fact that the Imperial Army has proved to be immeasurably stronger than I had thought it to be. Few knew the actual power of the Imperial Army at the outbreak of the war. Naturally the common sense view was that it was impossible to capture Singapore in two or three months. Suppose that the army which attacked Singapore was other than Japanese. They would have been attacking the fortress for a year or two without hope of reducing it at an early date.

"Singapore is the greatest base the enemy has in East Asia. The fall of Singapore would mark a new stage of the Greater East Asia War. We have no doubt that the new stage will be featured by operations of the Imperial Forces on a scale by far bigger than in the past.

**Fall Imminent**

"We laymen have wondered how the Imperial Forces would be able to reduce Singapore in short order. To them a swift fall of the British stronghold the strongest maintained by the enemy in East Asia, must be quite a mere matter of time. The attacks on the enemy base had been planned in every detail, and its reduction must be proceeding according to schedule. But there remains the fact that the fall of Singapore would probably be brought about in one-fifth the time we thought necessary at the start of the battle. Certainly the Japanese attack is carrying everything before them.

"We are told that the Greater East Asia War will be a protracted affair. And we have no doubt about that. But it must be borne in mind that the duration of the long war is being cut to a great extent. It may last for 10 years before it comes to an end. At the end of it we should conclude that the bravery of the Imperial Forces has reduced the duration of the war to 10 years from a possible good 50 years.

# CZECH GOVERNMENT COMPLETELY REVAMPED

### Individual Minister Will Be Responsible to Hacha and Nazi Protector

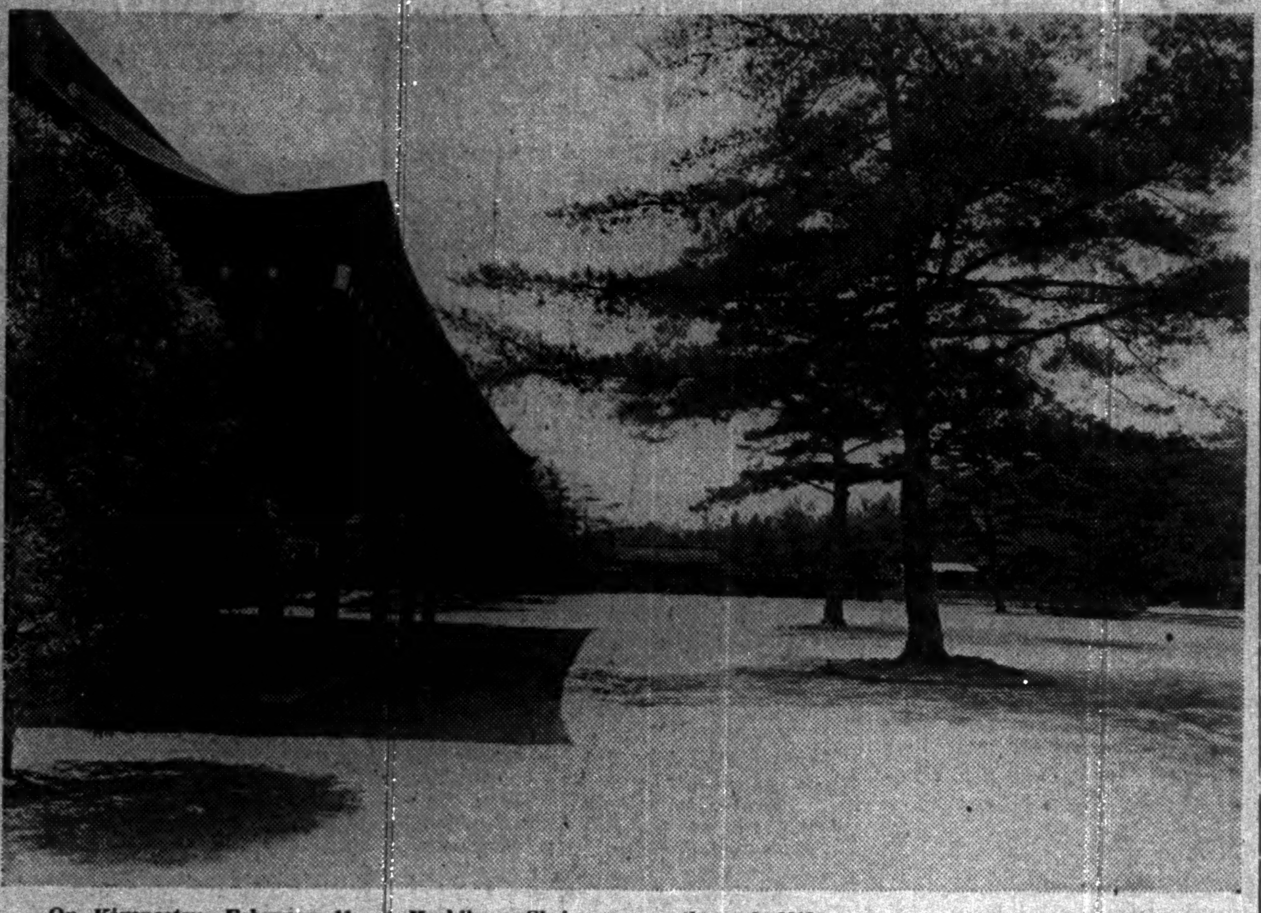
Transocean

BERLIN, January 29.—After the recent reorganization of the government in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, with Dr. Jaroslav Krejci as Premier, all Czech ministries will be built up on the same lines as the ministries of the Reich, according to a special report from Prague to the Berliner Lokalanzeiger.

The ministries of former Czech governments are reported to have been built up on lines clearly showing an intention to give posts to as many representatives of political intellectuals as possible, thereby enabling them to continue their underground propaganda. Control of the Czech government machinery by the administration of the German Protector has been greatly handicapped by the difference existing between the structure of the administration in the Reich and the Czech government.

From now, however, individual Czech ministers will be responsible to President Hacha and the German Protector directly.

# Nation to Observe Kigensetsu



On Kigensetsu, February 11, at Kashihara Shrine, in Nara Prefecture, where the Emperor Jimmu was enthroned 2602 years ago, will be held the special ceremony. (B.T.I. Photo).

In consonance with the auspicious occasion of Kigensetsu or Empire Day to be celebrated throughout the Japanese Empire on February 11, proclaimed as a national holiday, the occasion will be marked with the holding of elaborate rites at the Imperial sanctuary in the presence of His Majesty the Emperor.

Simultaneously, the whole nation at home as well as the officers and men on all the fighting fronts will pay their homage on Empire Day, which is the anniversary of the accession of the first Emperor Jimmu to the Throne at Kashihara in the province of Yamato 2,602 years ago following the Sovereign's long expedition from Kyushu and Chugoku districts and the subsequent successful pacification of Yamato Province now Nara Prefecture.

In celebrating Empire Day, which has been observed throughout the country since it was officially set aside in the fifth year of the Meiji era or 1872, the nation will recall the historic declaration made by Emperor Jimmu on the occasion of the enthronement ceremony when the Sovereign incorporated the striking passage in the declaration which reads: "It is Our sincere wish that the whole world shall forever and ever prosper as one family."

In the Imperial Rescript granted on December 8, 1941, the August proclamation corresponds in substance to the declaration given by Emperor Jimmu on the occasion of his enthronement, for there is a passage in the Imperial Rescript reading, "To cultivate friendship among nations and to enjoy prosperity in common with all nations has always been the guiding principle of Our Empire's foreign policy;" thus, indicating that Japan's policy has since the founding of the Empire up to the present day been consistent in its grand aim of establishing permanent peace in the world.

No nation in the world has ever had or announced such a grand and definite national policy as was declared by Emperor Jimmu and stressed again by His Majesty the Emperor. No matter how properous some countries or dynasties in the world might have once been, they were sooner or later subjected to the fate of ruin, and this fact may safely be attributed to the lack of a lofty and definite national policy. However, Japan alone has been, is and will be independent and prosperous simply because she has been, is and will be ruled with this lofty guiding principle.

The current war and the prospective establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere may fairly be said to be the realization of Japan's ultimate ideal or guiding principle to make the world just like one family, which was declared by Emperor Jimmu.

The present situation being as it is, the forthcoming Empire Day celebration will have very important significaance, for this year is nothing but the year of Japan's rebirth when her ultimate and permanent ideal has started its realization.

# EAST ASIA SCRIBES PLEDGE FULL SUPPORT TO JAPAN

### Promise Cooperation in Campaign to Emancipate All Peoples in Co-Prosperity Sphere

Newspaper correspondents in Japan from the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere pledged their full-hearted support to Japan's program of emancipating the Asiatics from the bonds of the Anglo-Americans at a banquet, sponsored by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association Friday evening.

The honor guests at this banquet were 19 newspaper correspondents from China, Manchoukuo, the Philippines, Thailand, and India. In attendance were more than 100 others, including Mr. Kiwao Okumura, Vice-President of the Board of Information, officials of the Army, Navy, and Welfare Ministries, and the executives of the various metropolitan newspapers.

Ryutaro Nagai, head of the East Asia Bureau of the I.R.A.A., welcomed the correspondents in his opening address. Asking their cooperation in the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, he declared that only through unity and close cooperation of all the peoples of Asia can this program be realized. Pointing out that the imperialistic policy of America and Britain were disguised under the cloak of democracy, Mr. Nagai stressed the necessity of developing firm spiritual unity in Greater East Asia.

In response, the representative of the newspaper correspondents expressed his gratitude for the kind and considerate hospitality of the Japanese and further declared.

"We, newspaper correspondents to Japan, hereby declare that we will do our utmost in helping to establish the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere through close cooperation with Japan, and pledge our whole-hearted support to the campaign of emancipating the Asiatic peoples. We shall regard all those who may attempt to hinder our campaign as the common enemy of Asia."

After a congratulatory address given by Kiwao Okumura, those present exchanged views until the meeting was adjourned at 9 p.m.

# *Three Naval Officers Killed in P.I., Hawaii Battles Announced*

**The names of three naval officers, who were killed in the Philippine and Hawaiian warfares on December 10 were announced by the Navy Ministry at midnight Saturday. The fallen officers were Sub-Lieutenant Hiroshi Watanabe, who was killed in the battle in the Philippine sector, Lieutenant-Commander Kuniki Okazaki killed in the battle in the Hawaiian sector, and Lieutenant-Commander Yoshito Motojima killed in the same sector. Eleven naval officers and warrant officers, who were killed during hard training in airplanes in 1940 and 1941, were decorated with the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Class Orders of Merit according to their ranks, it was announced on Saturday. They were Liutnant-Commander Ori Hashizume, Lieutenant-Commander Sadaichi Takeuchi and others.**

# EDUCATORS SPONSOR BODY

### Children's Culture Group to Meet on February 11

Prominent educators and government officials will be present at the opening ceremony of the Children's Culture Association on Empire Day, February 11, at the lecture hall of the Board of Information.

Dr. Kunihiko Hashida, Minister of Education; Masayuki Tani, President of the Board of Information; other government officials and leading educators will attend the formal opening ceremony. At this meeting advisors and councillors of the association will be officially announced, and Director Shunichi Ono and Dr. Masanori Oshima will outline the program to be undertaken by the organization.

The office of the association will be opened by the end of this month on the sixth floor of the Mitsukoshi Department store at Ginza. A bureau of information will be established, and stationeries, books, toys and clothes for children will be sold there.

# FUJIHARA URGES CHANGE IN JAPANESE ATTITUDE

### Japan Is Now Expanding—Ideas Must Also Show Expansion

"Japan has undergone a great change since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War and the attitude of the people must also change accordingly," says Ginjiro Fujihara in discussing the newly organized governmental Technical Board. Writing in the Asahi on the basis of his long experience as an industrial organizer, the former Minister of Commerce and Industry, who has recently been appointed adviser to the Navy for the administration of occupied territories, elaborated on the new opportunities opening up for the people of Japan.

"Formerly we were apt to fall into hair-splitting arguments because of our being cooped up in a small country. With the Yamato race constantly increasing in population, we were naturally anxious to find places for expansion. Now, however, we are able to face the future with a calm attitude, for we are destined to deal with a vast area containing many different races and great natural resources. It is therefore quite natural that our attitude and ideas should change."

# TWO SCRIBES GAUGE MIGHT OF SINGAPORE

### Problem Is Whether British Will Fight to Last Man Or Surrender

A popular topic of conversation today is the difficult problem of whether the British forces, offering vain resistance, will stick to Singapore to the last man, or realizing its futility, give up their arms and surrender. Two correspondents of the Nichi Nichi at the Malay front analyze the subject from both angles, giving the reasons for their respective claims as follows:

The biggest factor favoring the supposition that the enemy will fight to the last is the strong fortification of Singapore. The position of the fortress serves not only as the foremost outpost of Britain to protect her interest in East Asia but it plays an important role in defending India, Australia and New Zealand. Consequently, the loss of Singapore will prove to be a striking blow for them in prosecuting war in the Pacific, exposing Britain's overseas possessions in this area to a grave menace.

Furthermore, Britain, with other Powers that form the so-called A.B.C.D. ring, is in a difficult spot where she must put up futile resistance in order to save face.

In encouraging the British forces on the island, the British Government declared that it had already completed measures for dispatching air reinforcements and instructed the commanding officer to guard the fortress till the last in order to win "ultimate victory." As a matter of fact, part of the British reinforcements have already arrived at Singapore and the commander it is believed, will try desperately to prolong the life of the fortress with the joint efforts of the remaining army, navy and air units. The fact that the "big guns" in the island still remain silent is indicative of their intention of holding out as long as possible.

**Real Strength Doubted**

The strategy to which the enemy may resort in the future is, as mentioned above, a very delicate question, but since their fundamental idea of defending a fortress is to maintain their own safety rather than to launch an offensive against the besieging army, it is doubtful whether they will have a chance to exercise the strength of the fortress to its full extent.

Be that as it may, Singapore is now practically isolated from the outside and therefore, once the Imperial Forces succeed in effecting a landing on the island, the fortress will be doomed, leaving no alternative for the enemy but eventual capitulation.

It should be considered that in such an event the British forces will reduce all their structures and military establishments to ashes before attempting a "get-away" on vessels now standing by at the port, creating a tragedy much worse than was suffered during their "glorious retreat" from Dunkirk.

On the other hand, it is also possible for the British forces to raise their hands in defeat without much struggle.

It was generally understood among military experts that at Pontiang Kechil, Kulai, Kota Tinggi, and Tengah, which formed important defense lines for Singapore, the British would offer stiff and stubborn resistance to the Imperial Forces. What actual resistance the British put up, however, proved to be far from such a conjecture; on the contrary, leaving part of their units to face virtual annihilation, the main force conducted a general retreat, blasting roads and bridges as they fled. This shows clearly that they have lost what will-power they may have had, of fighting the crack Japanese units.

**Command Hampered**

From information disclosed by various enemy officers who are currently being held captive, we learn that the mixture of British, Australian, Indian and Malay soldiers that form the British forces, is considerably hampering the commander in maintaining unity and liaison among the different units. To add to the plight, there is no prospect of receiving any considerable reinforcements from the British mainland.

Then there is the problem of food and water supply for the three million people taking refuge on the small island, who are panic-stricken as the result of incessant bombardments of the Imperial Air Units.

Under such circumstances, though the British forces might offer resistance for the sake of formality, there is not the slightest chance for them to stave off the irresistible drive of the Imperial Forces no matter how strongly the island is fortified. There is a possibility, therefore, that they will give up the defense of Singapore and surrender.

In either event, the loss of Singapore is inevitable for Britain and it might be of more interest to predict what strategy the Imperial Forces might adopt in attacking the fortress, and how long it will take them to reduce the last British stronghold in East Asia.

# *French Explorer's Daughter Decorated For Audacious Feat*

Transocean

**VICHY, January 30.—Madame Chaumell, daughter of the famous French Chad explorer, Emile Gentil, has been made Knight of the Legion of Honor on the recommendation of the French Secretary of State for Colonies, Rear-Admiral Rene Platon. Madame Chaumell was decorated for her audacious feat of crossing on a special government mission French territories of Equatorial Africa occupied by de Gaullist adherents. The journey began at Algiers and led her through the entire African continent to Johannesburg where she arrived after great hardships.**

# BLACK SHIRTS IN BERLIN

### Returning Visit of Nazi Delegation to Rome in 1941

Transocean

BERLIN, January 30.—A delegation of Italian Black Shirts, numbering 10, headed by the Secretary-General of the Fascio, Aldo Vidussoni, and the Secretary of the Foreign Department of the Fascist organization, Di Cicco, arrived in Berlin this afternoon.

The delegation is returning the visit of a National Socialist Party delegation to Rome on October 23, 1941, and brought to Berlin the congratulations of Italian Black Shirts on the occasion of the anniversary of the coming into power of National Socialism through the Fuehrer.

A guard of honor of S.S. troops was drawn up in front of the station when the Black Shirts arrived.

### To Look After Interests

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 6.—The Swedish Government has announced that it has agreed to handle Bolivian interests in Japan since Bolivia's severance of diplomatic relations with the latter on January 31, according to a Havas report received here today.

## NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS

From this date The Argentine Consulate General will be officially in charge of the British interest and will attend to all affairs concerning British subjects and under consular jurisdiction at its office.

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# D.E.I. MUST ABANDON ITS ANGLO-U.S. TIES

### Netherlands Foolish to Remain Buffer for Australia, Says Correspondent

The fate of the Netherlands East Indies is sealed if she continues to remain a buffer for her allies, Great Britain and the United States, says the Nichi-Nichi correspondent in Saigon. Pointing out the futility of the Allied cause, and the folly of protecting Australia by continuing the "Scorched Earth Policy," the correspondent writes:

"With the collapse of Singapore only a matter of time, the very existence of the Netherlands East Indies is becoming increasingly precarious each day, although the Batavia government is making every effort to tighten her national defense, and maintain the confidence of her native population. She has been compelled to do this in order to forestall any possible internal uprising.

**People Misled**

All movie houses in Java, as well as throughout the Netherlands Archipelago, are showing pictures intended to arouse the people against Japan and her allies. Some are old films, depicting the battle scenes between the Netherlanders and the Germans in the last World War, while others emphasized the invulnerability, as well as the strategic locations of Hongkong and Singapore. In every case, however, they were selected to bolster the confidence of the Dutch, and strike up their antipathy toward the Japanese. In many of the larger towns in Sumatra and Java, the broadcasting stations are daily spreading fabricated news reports about the grand successes of the Dutch air and naval forces, as well as those of her allies, the so called United Nations.

Moreover, the Netherlands government has had its hands full, with a certain group of natives in northern Sumatra strongly opposed to the present administration. Time and again, the government has tried to subjugate or pacify the recalcitrant natives, but in vain."

**Reinforcements Vital**

Sir Archibald Wavell, Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in the South Pacific, was recently reported to have informed the British Government that there was little hope of turning the tide of war in its favor without the arrival of substantial reinforcements. Yet he has been busily engaged in encouraging the Allied Forces on the East Asian battlefronts, seemingly brimming with confidence. His main purpose in doing so has been to bolster the morale of the Indonesian Armed Forces.

It is understood that General Wavell is intending to link Hawaii, Australia, and India in what he terms, "The Last Allied Defense Line." He is planning this in order to save Australia from ruin. He is intent on doing this, even at the reduction of the Netherlands by her continued "Scorched Earth Policy." In other words, he is willing to sacrifice the Netherlands to save Britain's Australia.

**Van Mook Dissatisfied**

Reports from Batavia Tuesday will be of some interest in this connection for they revealed that Lieutenant-Governor, Herbertus Van Mook of the Netherlands East Indies, who is now in Washington recently revealed his apparent dissatisfaction over the results of his negotiations with the American and British representatives for more concrete aid.

According to this report, Van Mook declared that the United Nations must become united, not only in name but in their actions, in order to bring about the successful conclusion of the war. Pointing out that it is the duty of every allied nation to work unselfishly for the common cause, he further declared that this cooperation is most urgently needed in view of Japan's all-out effort to bring the entire southwest Pacific under her domination through the solidarity of her 100,000,000 nationals.

**Government Shows Concern**

A Batavia radio report, intercepted in Saigon on Wednesday morning disclosed that the Netherland's government had been severely jolted by the heavy losses sustained by her air force as a result of the surprise Japanese air raid on Sourabaya. Sourabaya is the Netherland's foremost naval base, and it had recently replaced Singapore as the base for Allied offensive operations in the Pacific. The fact that the long promised Anglo-American aid has yet to reach the Netherlands, while fighting has been brought to her very doors, should make the authorities realize the folly of further collaboration with her supposed allies.

# BRITISH RESERVES SHRINK

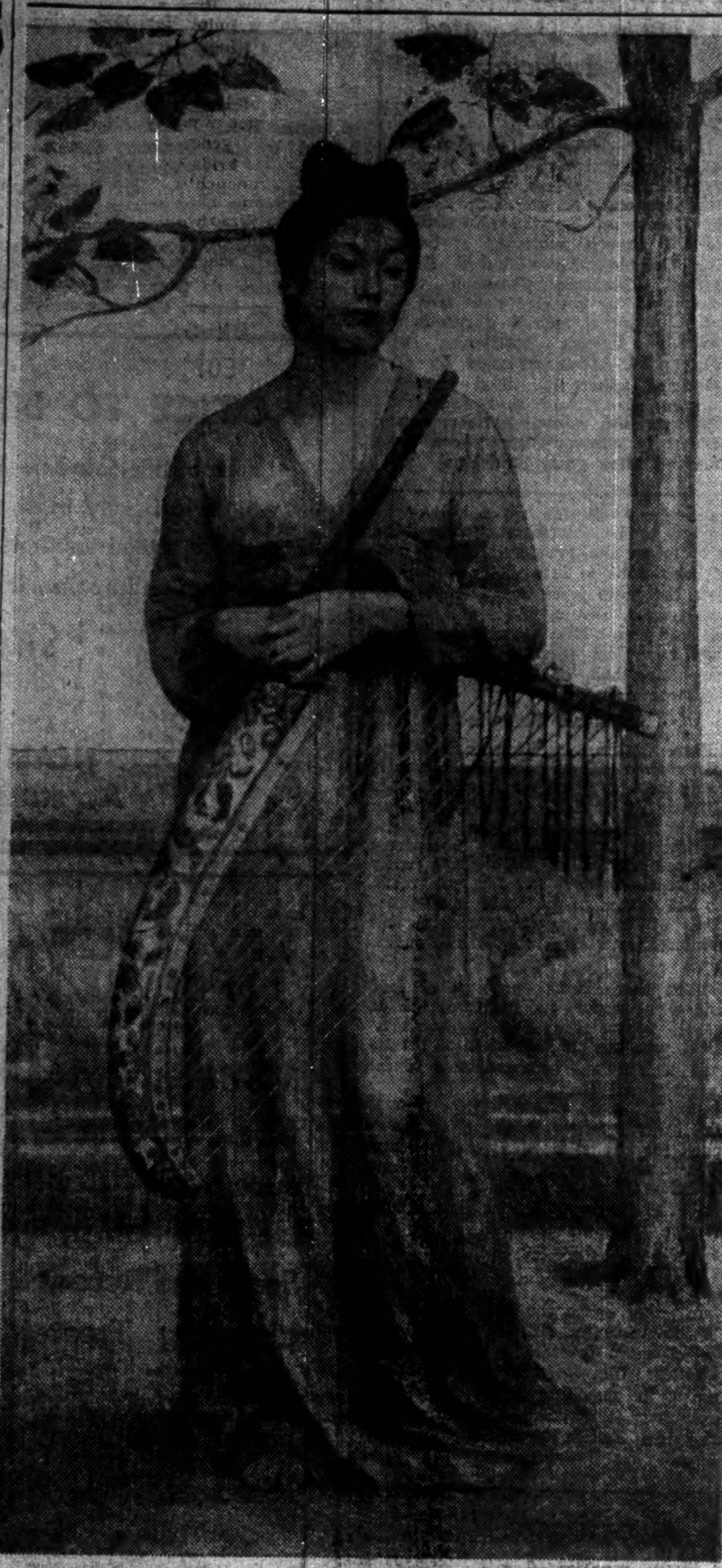
### Dollar Assets Become One-Eighth of Amount Held in 1939

Transocean

LISBON, January 31.—By March this year, the British gold and dollar reserves held in the United States will have shrunk to one-eighth of the amount held on August 31, 1939, it was revealed by the Financial News.

At that time Britain's assets in the United States still amounted to 4,483 million dollars. By September 1, 1941, this sum had sunk to 687 million dollars, and by March 1, this year Britain will at the best have only 547 million dollars still available in the United States. The paper points out, however, that practically speaking Britain no longer possesses any assets in the United States, but has already considerable debts there, since none of the United States deliveries made in compliance with the Lend-Lease Law had so far been accounted for.

## Image of Tenpyo Era



By Takeji Fujishima (1867— )
Oil painting
Owned by Tetsuma Akaboshi

A young woman of the Tenpyo era (729-65 A.D.) standing with a harp in her hands in painted against a background of gold sky. To the right is seen a young paulownia tree. The whole picture is so composed as to attain a highly decorative effect. The painter, in depicting a woman of the Tenpyo era, the golden age of culture, has produced a very romantic painting. In this sense it may be regarded as showing the new tendency that had superseded realism and impressionism, appearing about the year 1900 in Western painting in Japan. "Image of the Tenpyo Era" is one of the painter's early works. Takeji Fujishima was born in Kagoshima, came to Tokyo when young, and was taught by Hosui Yamamoto and Seiki Kuroda. He stayed for several years in France and Italy, studying modern Western art under Fernand Cormon and Carolus Duran, and painted many pictures during this period. He has been professor at the Tokyo Fine Art School since 1896; is also a member of the Imperial Academy of Art, and Artist to the Imperial Household.

(This is the fourth of the Sunday series on masterpieces of Japanese art presented by the Japan Times and Advertiser in cooperation with the Society for International Cultural Relations).

# VICHY DENIES OFFERING DAKAR TO NAZI NAVY

### British Claim Said Based on Article That Submarines May Seek Refuge There

Transocean

VICHY, January 30.—The British allegation that the port of Dakar in West Africa had been turned into a base for German submarines was energetically denied by official Vichy circles and regarded as completely unjustified.

The British claim was probably based on an article recently published in the Voelkischer Beobachter, in which a German submarine commander stated that German submarines could find refuge in Dakar or any other French port.

It was furthermore mentioned in the article that the crew of German submarines could go bathing along the West African coast but this could just as well happen at the beach of one of the neutral islands, such as the Canary Islands.

Official circles here stated in this connection that there was no truth in the allegation that German submarines have used French bases as their own.

# BOLSHEVIZATION PLANS EXPOSED BY REPORTERS

### Transfer of Entire Polish Nation Provided in New Scheme

Transocean

BUDAPEST, January 29.—Soviet plans for the systematic "Bolshevization" of Europe, to be realized by a victorious advance of the Soviet armies simultaneously with the outbreak of a world revolution, were revealed by foreign journalists today on arriving in Ankara from Moscow, according to a report to the Hungarian telegraph agency from the Turkish capital.

The journalists stated that the plans, already completed, provided for the transfer of the entire Polish nation to the territories of the Kazak and Kirghiz autonomous Soviet republics in central Asia, while Hungarians would be resettled in the remaining parts of Russian Turkestan (Uzbek and Turkmen) and the Finnish population in the region between the rivers Lena and Indigirka, in eastern Siberia.

## RADIO PROGRAM

**Subject to Change Without Notice**

**Regular Program (Weekdays)**

NEWS: 6, 7, 8, 10 a.m.; 12, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, and 11 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7, and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 7, 8:50 a.m. (National schools).
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National School Hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.
Music for Workers: 3:30 p.m.
Wartime Housekeeping Hour: 10:30 a.m.
Program Announcement: 5:30 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:30 a.m.

**Sunday**

**—Morning—**

6:00 News.
6:30 Talk: "The Grand Ideal of the Founding of Japan," by Dr. Nakamura.
7:00 Time; News; Radio Exercise.
7:30 Patriotic Poems Recital by announcer Wada.
8:00 News; Japan Broadcasting Choir.
8:50 Radio Exercise.
9:00 "Records of Victories" (Phonofilm 9th Edition).
10:00 News.

**—Afternoon—**

12:00 Time; The Imperial Rescript Observance Day Program; News; Wind Music.
1:00 Noh Song.
2:30 Music and Radio Program for Workers.
3:00 News.
4:00 Relayed from Tokyo Gekijo stage: "Saigon on December 8," performed by Shotaro Hanayagi and his Theatrical Troupe.

**—Evening—**

6:00 Little Nation's Hour: News; The Imperial Rescript Observance Day Program.
7:40 Radio Regular Meeting Hour: Talk, "Cooperation in The Decisive War," by Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi.
9:00 News; The Greater East Asia War Songs.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation and News.

# TRANSIT REBUILDING ADVANCING IN FRANCE

### Vichy Reports Reconstruction Work in Railways 80 Per Cent Done

D.N.B.

VICHY, February 6.—The French Secretary of State for Transportation, Jean Berthelot, on Friday announced the achievements of the French work of reconstruction in the period from the Armistice to the end of 1941.

In regard to the French railway system, he stated that up to the end of 1941, of 448 destroyed bridges, 27 underground and 67 overground crossings, a total of 80 per cent had been completed and 15 per cent provisionally repaired. In addition several kilometers of telephone cable had been newly laid.

Regarding the French highway system, M. Berthelot announced that of 2,532 destroyed bridges, including 632 of more than 40 meters length, 987 had been completely and 1,327 provisionally repaired. Of 9,700 kilometers of French canals and rivers a total of 5,200 kilometers had no longer been available for use on the day of the Armistice.

Up to the end of 1940, some 4,300 kilometers had again been opened while at the end of 1941 only 40 kilometers remained, which were still unavailable. On the day of the Armistice a total of 30 per cent of the entire French river craft had been either destroyed or scuttled. Up to the end of 1941, however, 174 craft had been raised again while 874 had been completely repaired. The French telegraph administration reports that up to the end of 1941, of 300 destroyed buildings 200 had been reestablished.

M. Berthelot's announcement finally declares that 70,000 buildings were completely destroyed by the war while 180,000 were damaged. Repairs to this effect were under way at the present. Altogether 8.5 million cubic meters of debris must be moved of which 6.5 million had already been moved.

# *Japanese Girls to Hold Bizarre Rites For Broken Needles Before Family Altar*

A ceremony, bizarre in nature but indicating the tender feminine traits in Japanese womanhood will be held today when a mass for broken needles will be said before the altar of the Awashima-myojin, the patron God of the feminine, in Japan households.

On this day, sewing is tabooed and the girls gather together all broken needles which are placed together with fruits and cakes offered before the altar. Following a ceremony, the needles are carted away and buried in the ground. This is to express their appreciation of the service of the needles for the past year and to escape from being pricked during the coming year.

Prior to the introduction of sewing machines, hand stitching by needles played a large role in the life of a Japanese woman, for needles kept her friendly company but sometimes proved mischievous by pricking her soft and supple fingers.

In view of the industrious character of Japanese women as wives and devoted mothers, they take great pains in clothing their husbands and children in a decent manner. Being fastidious in the matter of clothing, it is no exaggeration to say that Japanese women have the largest wardrobes of all the women in the world.

They spend a fortune in completing their trousseau, while the expensive wedding kimonos are worn only once in their life time. Consequently, the ticket system of distribution which has recently been introduced in the country will not cause them distress for a long time to come while they can make good use of their stocks, otherwise usually left neglected in their wardrobes.

Such being the trend of the Japanese women toward the humble needles, February 8 has been specially set aside to treat the needles with a humanitarian respect.

Though nowadays this custom is not as popular as in ancient times, it is still observed like many other time-honored customs with solemn rites, especially by several girls' schools and sewing schools.

## Kobe Notes

With the advent of the enforcement of the special distribution system of foodstuffs for the foreign residents in Kobe, which, according to a recent announcement by the Foreign Section of the Hyogo Prefectural Office will hereafter be handled by the respective consulates and associations, a reporter of this paper sought a series of interviews to gather further details in this connection.

An official of the Foreign Section of the Prefectural Office stated that the authorities had decided on the step owing to the many inconveniences experienced by the foreign residents in obtaining their food rations through the neighborhood associations. The foodstuffs thus obtained were limited and, in many cases were not to the taste of the foreigners. Moreover, the foreigners were compelled to stand in queues, rubbing elbows with Japanese housewives, maid-servants and others. They were also hit by the shortage of such staple foodstuffs as bread, meat, butter, eggs, etc., so that many complaints have been received by the Prefectural Foreign Section.

It goes without saying that the authorities did not disregard these complaints and decided that the foreigners of this country should receive special consideration. The official pointed out that not only does the new system affect nationals of friendly and neutral countries, but also enemy nationals, who have not been interned.

There will be nine distribution stations supplying the designated groups. They are:

1. The Club Concordia for Germans and Italians.
2. The Franco-Japanese Association for Frenchmen, Iraqis and Iranians.
3. The Swiss Consulate for Swiss, Norwegians, Danes, Swedes, Greeks, Hungarians and Luxemburgers.
4. The Portuguese Consulate for Portuguese, Spaniards, Brazilians, Argentinians, Peruvians, Paraguayans, Colombians, Guatemalans and Ecuadorians.
5. The White Russian Emigrants' Society for White Russians.
6. The Turko-Tartar Association for Turko-Tartars.
7. The Jewish Community of Kobe for Jews.
8. The Indian Social Society for Indians.
9. The Mission House for Americans, Britons, Netherlanders, Belgians, Filipinos and Egyptians.

The new system was originally scheduled to be enforced on February 1 but owing to unforeseen circumstances, the distribution will get under way from about February 10. Before receiving their special rations, the foreigners must return the ration tickets used in the neighborhood association system.

Negotiations between the Club Concordia and the Prefectural Foreign Section is still continuing so that the rations for the German residents will not be distributed for some time yet. This is chiefly due to the fact that the German community in Kobe is so large, the total number being more than 700. The Italians also come under the jurisdiction of the German distribution station.

Unlike the other distributions stations, the Portuguese Consulate is planning the establishment of a communal kitchen, the original idea of which is credited to F. X. da Silva e Souza, the Portuguese Consul in Kobe.

Mr. Souza's scheme is that instead of distributing the rations per capita in the manner of the other stations, the Portuguese Consul, with the cooperation of a group of ladies, will cook the meals with the alloted foodstuffs so that the Portuguese, Spaniards and nationals of the Latin American countries may receive their meals already prepared.

Mr. Souza explained that the main object of this scheme is that in this way it may be possible to supply whatever portions that are left over to the unemployed poor people gratis. However, the plan will take time to materialize and in the meantime, Mr. Souza is doing his utmost to put the scheme into practice for the relief of the poor.

There are at present 123 Portuguese nationals in Kobe while the Spaniards number 25. The number of Latin American nationals are negligible. This scheme will also lower the cost of living so that many of those now unemployed may live comfortably on their savings.

In this connection, Mr. Souza said, "I believe the community kitchen plan to be the best under the present circumstances. Our position here is serious; we are virtually prisoners as it is now very difficult to leave the country with shipping facilities suspended. We must think of our future well-being and try to be economic in our livelihood. However, I am very grateful to the Japanese authorities for this kind treatment and for offering us protection."

The White Russian Emigrants' Society has already received notification of the kind and quantity of the rations allotted to each White Russian. They will receive the following foodstuffs per person per day: meat, 25 momme; chicken, 25 momme; fish, five momme; flour, 20 momme; bread, one kin; rice, two shaku; margarine, 10 momme; sugar, 10 momme; and one egg every other day. There are at present 272 Russian emigrants residing in the port city.

It is believed that the other European groups will receive about the same rations as the above mentioned. Due consideration has been made of the types of food characteristic of the different races, that is, the Indians will receive no meat but will be given more of some other commodity instead.

Deeply touched by the successes of the Imperial Forces who are now fighting on the southern fronts to liberate East Asia from Anglo-American domination, members of the Asiatic races will celebrate Empire Day on February 11 from 5 p.m. at the Kobe Chamber of Commerce and Industry by holding a series of programs.

The Asiatic nationals at the celebration will prove that they are also sharing the joy of the Japanese nation in the approach of a new dawn in Asia with the extermination of Anglo-Saxon influence in the Orient.

The program will consist of the playing of Yanaga war drums, a message to be delivered by H. Iseki, president of the Asia Club, singing of the Japanese national anthem, and the reading of the Imperial Rescript by Mr. Tazaki, chairman of the Celebration Committee.

In addition, messages will be delivered by representatives of the various Asiatic nations, including Mr. Hoshino for Manchoukuo, A. M. Sahay for India, A. H. Khonji for the Moslems, and others, who will all express their determination on behalf of their respective countries to cooperate with Japan in the establishment of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Subsequently, the following programs have been arranged:

Chinese music by the orchestra of the Chinese National Club.

Mongolian songs by Lama priests.

Japanese dance by Miss Mariko Sasaki, daughter of an interpreter at the German Consulate-General in Kobe.

Folk dance by members of the Turko-Tartar Young Men's Association.

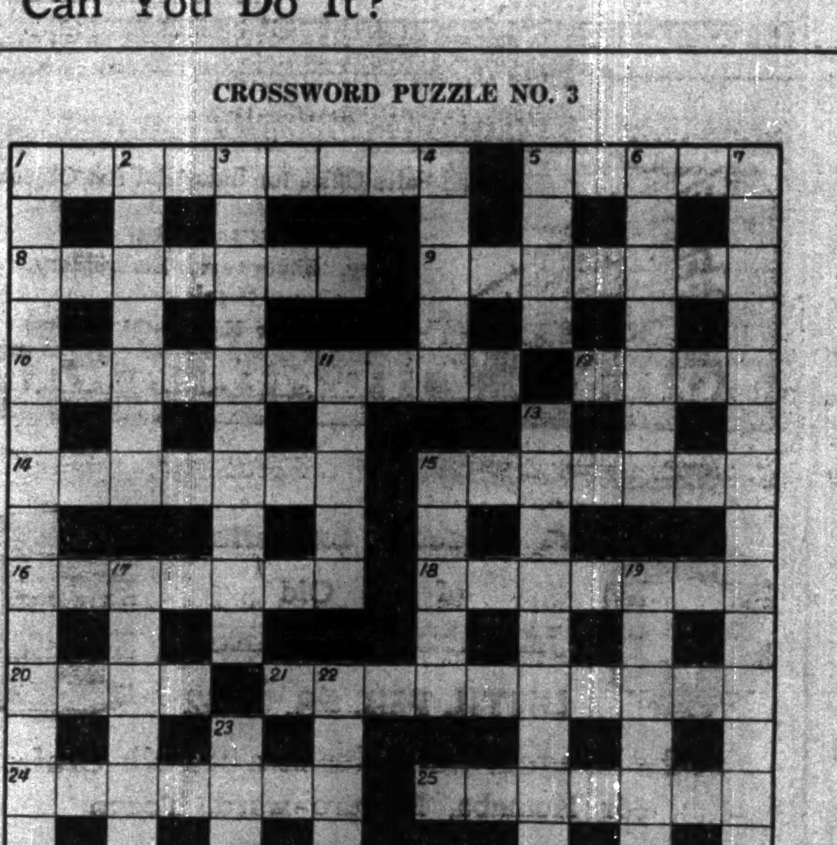
Banzai for Japan led by K. A. Balser, German Consul-General in Kobe.

Banzai for the Axis Powers and East Asian countries led by Major-General Okumura.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on February 6: Mr. and Mrs. C. Bornhorst, Master and Miss Bornhorst, Mr. G. Fust, Mr. B. de Hepperger, Mr. K. Ikeda, Mr. J. Iwaki, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. de Lemoine, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. and Mrs. S. Nenba, Mr. K. Nozawa, Mr. and Mrs. T. Okuda, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl, Master H. Prahl, Master H. Prahl.

## Can You Do It? By Sax

**CROSSWORD PUZZLE NO. 3**



**ACROSS**

1. Perfect match.
5. Humble member of pasteboard court.
8. Worn by statues awaiting dedication.
9. Medico: would become a prisoner if feminine.
10. They can't keep still when the band strikes up.
12. Payment for entertainment.
14. They conquered England.
15. Name of Latin origin.
16. Walk leisurely.
18. Less sober.
20. Sashes.
21. Truth is often said to be thus.
24. Intricate.
25. First half of easygoingness.
26. Famed for their vengeful spirit.
27. Not kin, but they live together.

**DOWN**

1. Imaginary gentleman's imaginary coffer, much swelled of late (3 words).
2. Hint.
3. They travel from place to place.
4. Supplementing.
5. First half of town in Sumatra.
6. Relative of the plum.
7. They decide the fate of candidates. (2 words).
11. Meaner.
12. Matter-of-fact treatment of things.
15. A home from home.
17. Southern constellation.
19. "Sic ——— gloria mundi."
22. Lowest depth.
23. Knock out.

**TODAY'S WORD TEASER**

Change a CAVE into a FLAT in six steps.

**Solution of Last Teaser**

One way is: RISE, RILE, FILE, FILL, FALL.

**Solution of Crossword No. 2**

(Look for today's solutions next Sunday.)

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B | R | O | A | D | ■ | S | T | R | O | P |
| ■ | O | N | T | O | ■ | S | A | I | L | ■ |
| A | B | L | E | ■ | C | ■ | T | O | S | H |
| B | O | Y | ■ | R | O | D | ■ | T | O | O |
| A | T | ■ | V | O | T | E | R | ■ | N | M |
| N | ■ | H | E | M | ■ | N | O | W | ■ | O |
| D | I | ■ | T | E | A | S | E | ■ | A | N |
| O | N | E | ■ | O | R | E | ■ | T | R | Y |
| N | E | X | T | ■ | K | ■ | H | A | R | M |
| ■ | R | I | S | E | ■ | J | O | L | O | ■ |
| O | T | T | E | R | ■ | S | T | E | W | S |

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VACANCY in German firm for lady office clerk, with knowledge of English, typewriting and preferably some accounting. Apply stating particulars to Box 13, Japan Times, Tokyo.

YOUNG Chinese boy wanted immediately in bachelor's house to help Chinese cook. Reply Box 6, Japan Times, Tokyo.

*Situation Wanted*

COOK, male, long experienced with foreign family, references, understands English. Apply Shunkichi Machida, 66, 1-chome, Kitagata-machi, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

EXPERIENCED woman cook seeks position in foreign family. Speaks English well. References. Apply Box 484, Japan Times, Tokyo.

MAN cook, middle-aged Japanese, well experienced, honest, sober, trustworthy, economical management, speaks English, references. Box 10, Japan Times, Tokyo.

YOUNG foreign girl seeks position. Has experience in stenography and accounting. Apply Box 5, Japan Times, Tokyo.

*Wanted to Rent, Tokyo*

SINGLE German wants to rent European or Japanese furnished house. Azabu or Akasaka preferred. Box 11, Japan Times, Tokyo.

THAI diplomat wants to rent completely furnished house, European style, with garage, central heating and garden. Rent ¥500 to ¥700 per month. Write to Thai Embassy, No. 52 Hikawa-cho, Akasaka.

*For Rent, Tokyo*

HALF furnished house. Tenant willing to employ an experienced man cook now living in the house preferred. Please enquire Miyamoto, care Cox, 11 Shinryudo-cho, Azabu-ku.

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*Lost*

LOST at Yokohama (probably Motomachi) several days ago, golden watch chain with inlay. Finder please apply to No. 109 Yamate, Yokohama or phone Honkyoku 4367.

General

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K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

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HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

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# FINANCIERS URGED TO ENLARGE VISION

### Get-Together and Hear Toyotaro Yuki, Bank of Japan Governor Speak

## SOUTH OPENS NEW VISTA

### Must Now Be Included in Aegis of Japan Economy Besides China, Manchoukuo

Toyotaro Yuki, governor of the Bank of Japan, speaking at a get-together held Friday at the bank, urged financiers to widen their mental vision, saying that Japan must take the leadership in banking and foreign exchange activities in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere for the establishment of a new economic order in this part of the world. Mr. Yuki also pointed out that hitherto various economic policies of this country had covered Japan, China and Manchoukuo, but hereafter they will include the southwestern Pacific countries.

Referring to economic problems regarding the southern regions, Governor Yuki said that although economic activities in the regions were now being placed under the direct control of the Army and Navy, business leaders would be steadily allowed to participate in development projects, in accordance with the progress of the economic construction programs. Mr. Yuki continued:

**Financiers Must Cooperate**

"Economic circles must consolidate their determination for the smooth fulfilment of the missions assigned to them and strive toward the improvement of the economic conditions in Japan as well as in other fellow countries of Greater East Asia. Especially, financial leaders must, taking a wider viewpoint draft schemes regarding the monetary structure, foreign exchange transactions and the raising of industrial development funds.

"The Government has decided to revise the Bank of Japan Bill in order to cope with the present situation and a bill is now being studied at the current session of the Imperial Diet. The Bank of Japan will in future make redoubled efforts to finance the industrial productivity expansion program and the development of natural resources in the southern regions, acting as the central bank of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

**Other War Units Coming**

"Draft ordinances relating to the financial control and the renovation of the banking business have already been approved at the recent meeting of the National General Mobilization Inquiry Commission, while the Southern Regions Development Bank, the Wartime Financing Bank, the Important Commodities Management Corporation and other wartime organizations are expected to be established in the near future to smooth the wartime finance, and facilitate the industrial development of the southern area. With the formation of these bodies, the wartime economy of Japan will remarkably be strengthened.

"Owing to the approval at the Diet of the colossal war expenditures for the 1942-3 fiscal year amounting to ¥18,000,000,000, Government bonds will be issued to a larger amount than in the current fiscal year, while capital demands from the governmental banks and corporations mentioned above will reach a significant figure. Efforts should be made by financiers toward the smoother digestion of Government bonds and the absorption of the floating purchasing power of the nation."

The projected Financial Control Association, through which banking business is to be controlled on a unified basis will be established next month, it was decided at the meeting. Discussion also developed at the meeting on various problems regarding the national savings campaign and the relation between the new taxation plan and deposit interest rates.

**To Aid Small Men**

Meanwhile, Masamichi Yamagiwa, director of the Bank Bureau of the Finance Ministry, declared in the House of Representatives Friday that the projected revision of the Hypothec Bank of Japan Law would not cause a competition between the Hypothec Bank and the Industrial Bank of Japan. The director explained that importance would be attached, in the loan business of the former, to the financing of small traders and industrialists.

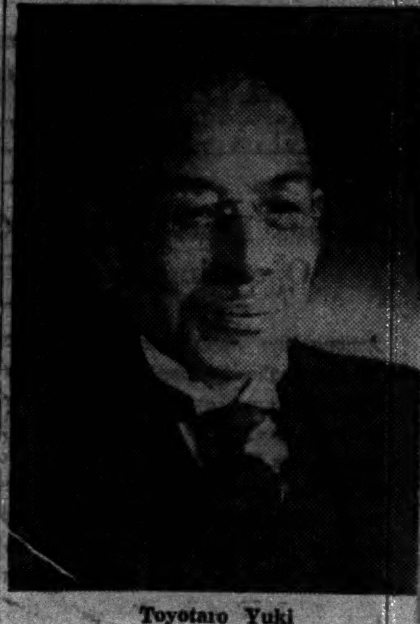
The projected amendment of the Hypothec Bank of Japan Law will be designed to enable the bank to more actively extend loans to heavy industrial companies which are now pushing toward the expansion of the industrial productive capacity.

When the Wartime Financing Syndicate was established late last year as an agency to faciliate the industrial productivity expansion movement, the Hypothec Bank was intended to participate in the formation. The present rigid restriction of the bank's law, however, stood in the way of the realization of the plan.

## *Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities*

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

| | | Comp. with prev. day |
|---|---|---|
| Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term | 132.50 | —1.20 |
| N.Y.K., new short-term | 96.00 | —0.10 |
| Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term | 97.30 | —1.00 |
| Yokohama raw silk forward | 154.90 | Same |
| Government bonds, Kogo 5% | 106.35 | Same |



Toyotaro Yuki

# VICTORY OFF JAVA ENLIVENS MARKET

### Mitsubishi Industry Moves Up ¥1.90 During Intensive Buying in Morning

Welcoming the brilliant victory won by the Japanese Navy Air Force in the Battle off the Java Coast, and the appointment by the Navy Ministry of Ginjiro Fujihara, president of the Vital Materials Management Corporation and former Commerce and Industry Minister, and four other men of high reputation and talent in business and official circles as its advisers, traders continued to buy the shares of defense industries on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Saturday, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

Amid the intensive buying operations during the early calls of the morning, Mitsubishi Industry moved up by ¥1.90. In the long-term division, Precision Machinery Industry, Hokkaido Colliery, new, Japan Automobile Industry rose call after call. All of these shares gained ¥2 on the average.

In the short-term division, the bourse issue registered a high price of ¥134.20 for a time, but it became rather quiet toward the close of the market, closing at ¥132.50.

Spinning and other shares of the so-called "Peace Industry" were easy all through the session.

**Long-Term Market**

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

**First Section**

| | Clos. | | Mar. | Apr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fuji Spinning (50) | 66.4 | d .1 | | 67.1 |
| Do. new (25) | 36.9 | d .2 | 37.5 | 37.9 |
| Kanegafuchi Sp (50) | | | | 157.8 |
| Do. new (25) | 98.4 | d .6 | 99.0 | 99.7 |
| Teikoku Rayon (50) | | | 101.8 | 102.4 |
| Do. new (37½) | | | 92.7 | 92.9 |
| Toyo Rayon, new (50) | | | | 75.4 |
| Tokyo Rayon (50) | 35.4 | u .3 | 33.7 | 33.0 |
| Electro-chemical (50) | 62.3 | | 62.7 | 63.3 |
| Ensuiko Sugar (50) | | | 64.4 | 64.5 |
| Japan Mining (50) | 61.8 | d .3 | 62.1 | 62.5 |
| Manchuria Industries | 59.0 | d .5 | 59.3 | 59.2 |
| Tokyo Stock Exch | 134.0 | | | 135.1 |
| Do. new (50) | 134.4 | u .3 | 134.5 | 134.4 |

**Second Section**

| | Clos. | | Mar. | Apr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. K. (50) | 112.0 | u .3 | | 114.0 |
| Do. new (37½) | 96.5 | u .1 | 97.3 | 97.9 |
| O. S. K. (50) | 102.2 | u .4 | 102.9 | 103.7 |
| Do. new (37½) | 86.9 | d .1 | 87.5 | 88.4 |
| Ishikawajima S.B. (50) | 83.1 | d .6 | 83.6 | 84.9 |
| Do. new (25) | 55.9 | u .2 | 56.3 | 56.7 |
| Uraga Dock (50) | 136.6 | u1.1 | 89.5 | 90.1 |
| Mitsubishi Heavy (50) | 107.4 | u1.4 | 107.7 | 108.6 |
| Hitachi Works (50) | 76.8 | u .2 | 77.1 | 75.7 |
| Iwaki Colliery (50) | 33.1 | | 33.3 | 33.5 |
| Steel Tube (50) | 77.9 | u .2 | 78.5 | 79.0 |

**Third Section**

| | Clos. | | Mar. | Apr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. M. R. (50) | | | | 68.5 |
| Japan Fat (50) | 63.2 | d .3 | 63.8 | 64.7 |
| Japan Soda (25) | 30.3 | d .1 | 30.6 | 30.9 |
| Japan Oil (50) | 82.9 | u .9 | 83.1 | 83.9 |
| Karafuto Oil (50) | 50.4 | u .3 | 50.8 | 51.0 |
| Nichiro Fishery (50) | 74.7 | d .2 | 75.0 | 75.5 |
| Shochiku (50) | 60.9 | u .2 | 61.1 | 59.3 |

**Government Bonds**

Government bond spot prices yesterday morning were:

| | Open. | High | Low | Clos. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kogo 5% | 106.35 | 106.35 | 106.35 | 106.35 |
| Second 5% | 106.35 | 106.35 | 106.35 | 106.35 |
| First 4% | 102.85 | 102.85 | 102.85 | 102.85 |

**Short-Term Market**

Short-term prices yesterday morning were:

| | Open. | High | Low | Clos. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo Stock, new | 134.1 | 134.2 | 133.3 | 132.5 |
| N. Y. K., old | 112.3 | 112.3 | 111.0 | 111.3 |
| N. Y. K., new | 96.4 | 96.5 | 95.4 | 96.0 |
| Kanegafuchi Spin. | 155.3 | 155.3 | 154.0 | 154.1 |
| Do. new | 98.0 | 98.0 | 97.0 | 97.3 |
| Teikoku Rayon, n. | 92.1 | 92.1 | 91.0 | 91.2 |
| Osaka Stock, new | 73.7 | 73.7 | 72.4 | 72.4 |
| S. M. Railway | 68.8 | 68.8 | 68.3 | 68.3 |
| Mitsubishi Heavy | 107.9 | 107.9 | 106.9 | 106.9 |
| Hitachi Works | 76.4 | 76.4 | 75.9 | 75.9 |
| Japan Steel Tube | 77.9 | 77.9 | 76.8 | 76.8 |
| Japan Oil | 82.7 | 82.9 | 81.8 | 81.8 |
| Japan Mining | 61.4 | 61.5 | 61.3 | 61.3 |
| Manchuria Ind | 58.4 | 58.4 | 58.2 | 58.2 |

## OUTPUT OF COAL IN JAPAN SHOWS REMARKABLE RISE

### Credit Given to Coal Miners And Owners—To Be Rationed From March in Tokyo

Thanks to the efforts of coal miners as well as the owners of coal mines throughout the country, the coal output in Japan is increasing remarkably, according to an announcement made by the Planning Board Saturday.

With a view to increasing the production of coal in this country, the Planning Board in conjunction with the Commerce and Industry Ministry, the Welfare Ministry, the Coal Control Association and the Society for Service to the Nation Through Industry launched a nation-wide Wartime Coal Output Increase movement since January. This movement is to be carried out until the end of March this year.

During the first 10 days of January, the percentage of output was 88.7 but this jumped up to 101.2 in the second 10-day period. The figure rose further to 110.9, in the last 10 days of the month, thanks to the strenuous efforts of the miners and the mine-owners.

During the last 10-day period, Hokkaido showed percentage of 103.8, the Joban coal center, 139.7, Yamaguchi Prefecture, 103.5, and Kyushu, 113.4.

Meanwhile, Domei reports that coal to general households in Tokyo will be rationed, beginning March. The distribution of coal under the rationing system will be exclusively handled by the Tokyo Coal Control Company which will come into being toward February 20.

# JAPAN WILL ADHERE TO OWN FOODSTUFFS

### To Execute 10-Year Food Increase Program Even After Establishing Sphere

The Japanese Government will adhere to the policy of securing the self-sufficiency in foodstuffs for this country by executing the 10-year food production increase program even after the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere from which Japan may obtain as much food as it pleases, the Asahi reports.

For this purpose, the distribution and consumption of foodstuffs in this country will be conducted chiefly by the Provisions Management Corporation, and the production, distribution and consumption of foodstuffs in the South will be so adjusted as not to disturb the food policy of the Japanese Government.

**No Hasty Efforts to Import**

All the countries in the southwestern Pacific area are essentially agricultural in character, and produce large quantities of foodstuffs. Japan, however, will not make hasty efforts to import these foodstuffs from the South in view of the current shipping condition in this country and of the military operations now being carried out in Burma, Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies.

When the import of rice from these countries into Japan becomes possible, the rice will be purchased by the Government, and stored as a reserve. Accordingly the Government will not attempt to transplant the famous Horai rice of Taiwan on the soil of French Indo-China or Thailand with the hope that Japan will be able to get good rice from these countries some time in the future.

**Sugar Output to Be Curtailed**

Generally speaking, cultivation of corn and sugar in the South will not be improved. In some countries the production of sugar will be curtailed, and the sugar growers will be asked to convert some of their plantations into cotton fields.

The agricultural development of the South is very important, but the Government will not permit the free emigration of the Japanese to the countries in the southwestern Pacific region, because the sending of Japanese settlers to Manchoukuo, especially the establishment of Japanese colonies in the northern frontier regions of that country, is much more important from the national defense point of view.

## LAYING OF NEW RAILWAY PROGRESSING SMOOTHLY

### Expects Completion of Standard-Gauge Line Between Tokyo, Shimonoseki in 1954

The construction of the new standard-gauge railway between Tokyo and Shimonoseki is making smooth progress, said Railways Minister Yoshiaki Hatta at the meeting of the House of Representatives Settlement Committee Friday, the Asahi reports.

Construction of the Tokyo-Shimonoseki line, was started by the Government two years ago and is expected to be completed in 1954, said Mr. Hatta.

"At present, the boring of two tunnels and the purchase of estates in the vicinity of large cities such as Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka and Kobe are under way. The start of the works which need enormous amounts of iron and steel is being postponed. The new railway will be completed much earlier than expected."

Replying to Iwao Ito of the Yokusan Doshikai at the same committee meeting, about the progress of the construction work of the Shimonoseki-Moji undersea tunnel, Mr. Hatta affirmed that the tunnel will be completed this autumn.

He also declared that in view of the prosecution of the current war against the democratic allies, and the expansion of productive power at home, proprieties will be given to the transportation of cargoes, especially coal from Kyushu to the main island after the completion of the tunnel.

### Saving Associations Sum

The amount saved by the members of the "People's Saving Associations" totals ¥2,000,000,000, it was disclosed by the Director of the National Saving Encouragement Bureau of the Finance Ministry at the committee for the Bank of Japan revision bill of the House of Representatives, Friday, reports the Asahi.

According to the statement, People's Saving Associations numbered 530,000 with a membership of 36,000,000 and an aggregate deposit amounting to ¥2,000,000,000 as of the end of March, 1941.

# *Announcement of No Rationing System On Tobacco Makes Smokers Happy Again*

Nicotine addicts in this city came to life again Friday when they heard over the radio an announcement of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau of the Finance Ministry that it has no idea of putting cigarettes on a ration-ticket system, the Miyako reports.

Soon after the institution of a clothing ticket system here on February 1, rumors began to spread far and wide among smokers in the city that cigarettes would also be placed under a rationing system in the near future. At about the same time, news that the German Government has rationed cigarettes reached here from Berlin, plunging the more gullible of these smokers into panic.

These people, of course, started buying more packages of cigarettes than they actually needed, while some of the tobacco stores in the city began to hoard, precipitating further the mad scramble for cigarettes. The announcement by the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau on Friday, however, stopped at once the flow of the unfounded rumor making Tokyo smokers happier than ever.

In making the announcement, an official of the bureau said that they had plenty of tobacco leaves now, and the bureau was making special efforts to increase the production of cigarettes at present.

"At the time of the outbreak of the China Affair," the official revealed, "40,000,000,000 cigarettes excluding those with mouthpieces were manufactured in this country. This figure jumped up to 600,000,000,000, last year. As a matter of fact, it is technically impossible to reduce cigarettes of all kinds to one brand for the enforcement of the rationing system."

# MORE PRODUCERS TO GO TO MANCHOU

### Japan to Transfer Factories Manufacturing Sundry Goods To Meet Demand

For the purpose of supplying the people of Manchoukuo with sufficient daily necessaries, Japan will transfer a great number of factories engaged in the manufacture of fiber goods, household utensils and other sundry commodities from Japan to Manchoukuo this year, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

Three years ago, the Japanese Government started the transfer of the plants and factories owned by small manufacturers to Manchoukuo for the dual purpose of promoting the establishment of wartime economy in Japan and of expediting the industrialization of Manchoukuo. So far the project has been marked with great success.

**War Causes Move**

The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8 last year, however, has necessitated the Japanese Government to make some changes in its policy regarding the moving of the factories to Manchoukuo. The officials of the Manchoukuo Government will shortly visit Tokyo in order to discuss with the authorities of the Manchurian Affairs Board, the Overseas Ministry and the Commerce and Industry Ministry the new step to be taken by Japan in this connection for the year of 1942.

For the past three years, automobile and agricultural machinery and implement plants were transferred from Japan Proper in order to speed up the industrialization of the northern frontier regions in Manchoukuo.

But henceforth, the paper understands, the Government will transfer spinning mills, and factories producing household utensils and other sundry articles from Japan Proper in order to meet the ever-increasing demand for daily necessaries among the people of Manchoukuo.

### Bank of Japan Accounts

February 7
(In ¥1,000)

| | |
|---|---|
| Note Issues | 5,022,864 |
| Over Issues | 332,864 |
| Deposits | 690,376 |
| Loans | 595,671 |

**THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO**
**(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)**
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ............ ¥200,000,000
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Nihonbashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—30 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—87 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Ryuzo Watanabe, Esq., Eizo Ueyama, Esq., Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Eizaburo Sugano, Esq., Keikichi Kataoka, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (Zaidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinances

# ONLY SUITABLE MEN WILL BE SENT SOUTH

### Development of Resources to Come Under Ruling Units, Kishi Declares

The selection of industrialists suitable for the development of natural resources in the southern regions will be placed under the jurisdiction of the control associations which have been or will be established under the Key Industrial Organizations Control Ordinance, declared Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi in the House of Representatives. The Minister also said that the Government had no intention to create a liaison agency among these control bodies.

As to the problems regarding the commercial and industrial guilds, Commerce and Industry Minister Kishi disclosed that the Government realized the necessity of revising the present law concerned, so as to enable the key industrial bodies to control these guilds. The Minister also said:

"Although the industrial control associations have no authority regarding the price problems of commodities concerned, their opinions will be taken for reference in shaping the Government's price policy.

"The Key Industrial Organizations Control Ordinance providing that presidents of industrial control associations cannot concurrently assume other posts, will be extended to other officers in the near future.

"Since the working funds of control associations are being supplied by member firms, there is a fear that the production cost of major commodities may be raised to cover the financial burden. Although no subsidy will be granted these organizations, the Government will make efforts to decrease their expenses."

Commerce and Industry Minister Kishi also declared that the Government does not recognize the necessity to consolidate department stores, while the merger move of spinning companies would be pushed ahead.

# ¥415,959,000 TOTAL FOR OSAKA BUDGET

### Municipal Office Announces Estimates for 1942 Fiscal Year

The budget estimate of the Osaka Municipal office for the 1942 fiscal year just formulated totals ¥415,959,000 inclusive of general and extraordinary budgets, according to an announcement issued by the Osaka Municipal Office.

In drafting the new budget the municipal authorities, in accordance with an expressed wish of the Government, have given close scrutiny to the old enterprises of the municipality, and adopted the "priority principle" in appropriating funds. Appropriations are restricted to only those considered indispensable for the prosecution of the war.

**Meet February 12**

The budget for the electrical enterprises under the management of the municipality was drafted in the usual manner, subject to re-drafting when the projected Electric Power Distribution Company is created. The municipal assembly will be convened for the study of the budget on February 12.

The more conspicuous items included in the draft budget are as follows:

1. ¥240,000 for the expansion of facilities for training industrial technicians. Better guidance for job-changers, enlargement of machine equipment and personnel in industrial schools, etc. to boost productivity.
2. ¥330,000 for the guidance of small industrialists and traders. The appropriated sum is to be invested with the Osaka Municipal Credit Guarantee Institute for the bolstering of its credit and reputation. This Institute will extend financial aid to small enterprisers in difficulties, and also will launch the "wartime industrial revolution movement" for the improvement of small industrialists and traders.
3. ¥15,026,000 for the installation of new anti-air raid and fire-prevention equipment and facilities and the repair of those existing.
4. ¥250,000 for the foundation of two new secondary schools.
5. ¥120,000 for the expansion of suburban schools for infirm children.
6. ¥250,000 for the improvement of sewage.
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## *Hirao, Vice-Chairman Of Control Organ To Succeed Baron Goh*

Hachisaburo Hirao, vice-chairman of the Key Industrial Control Organizations' Inquiry Council, was promoted to the chairmanship in succession to Baron Seinosuke Goh who died of illness on January 27. The promotion was made at the extraordinary general meeting of director held Friday at the Industrial Club, Marunouchi. It is reported in this connection that the successor to Mr. Hirao will be chosen from among heads of control associations established under the Key Industrial Organizations Control Ordinance.

## ACQUISITION OF DIAMONDS FROM PEOPLE INTIMATED

### Government Reported Planning To Approach Private Owners as Demand Soars

A plan of the Government for the withdrawal of diamonds from dealers and private sources in view of the mounting demand for this mineral from industrial quarters, was intimated by Takeshige Ishiguro, director of the Price Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry at the Petitions Committee of the House of Representatives, Friday, according to the Asahi.

Director Ishiguro's statement in substance was as follows:

"Although routes for the exportation of diamonds are now closed, and domestic market for the manufacture of jewelry lost, the demand for materials of hard substance is rapidly increasing among industrial quarters. In view of this situation the Government is seriously considering the better utilization of diamonds. Accordingly a plan is being nurtured for withdrawing diamonds from dealers and private individuals and putting them to better use by industrial circles."

The Director, however, added that no working plan for such a measure has yet been drafted.

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## PLENTY OF FISHES ARRIVE

### Huge Amount of Buri, Maguro to Be Sold in Future

The Tsukiji Fish Market is virtually inundated by shiploads of large buri fish (yellowtail) each weighing around 25 pounds. Four thousand of these fishes arrived at the market early on Thursday, followed by 3,000 from Odawara, and 2,000 from Chiba the evening of the same day. Another shipment of 800 arrived Saturday morning from Izu.

Simultaneous with these arrivals 3,000 maguro-fish (tunny) also arrived in the capital. Householders of the capital who had only sardine and shell fish to adorn their tables will be able to enjoy these large fishes in the future. They will be sold at from ¥0.84 to ¥1.20 per pound, it is reported by the Asahi.

### Bill Clearings

February 7
(In ¥1,000)

| | Tokyo | Osaka |
|---|---|---|
| Bills Cleared | 232,803 | 119,764 |
| Balance | 47,239 | 16,257 |

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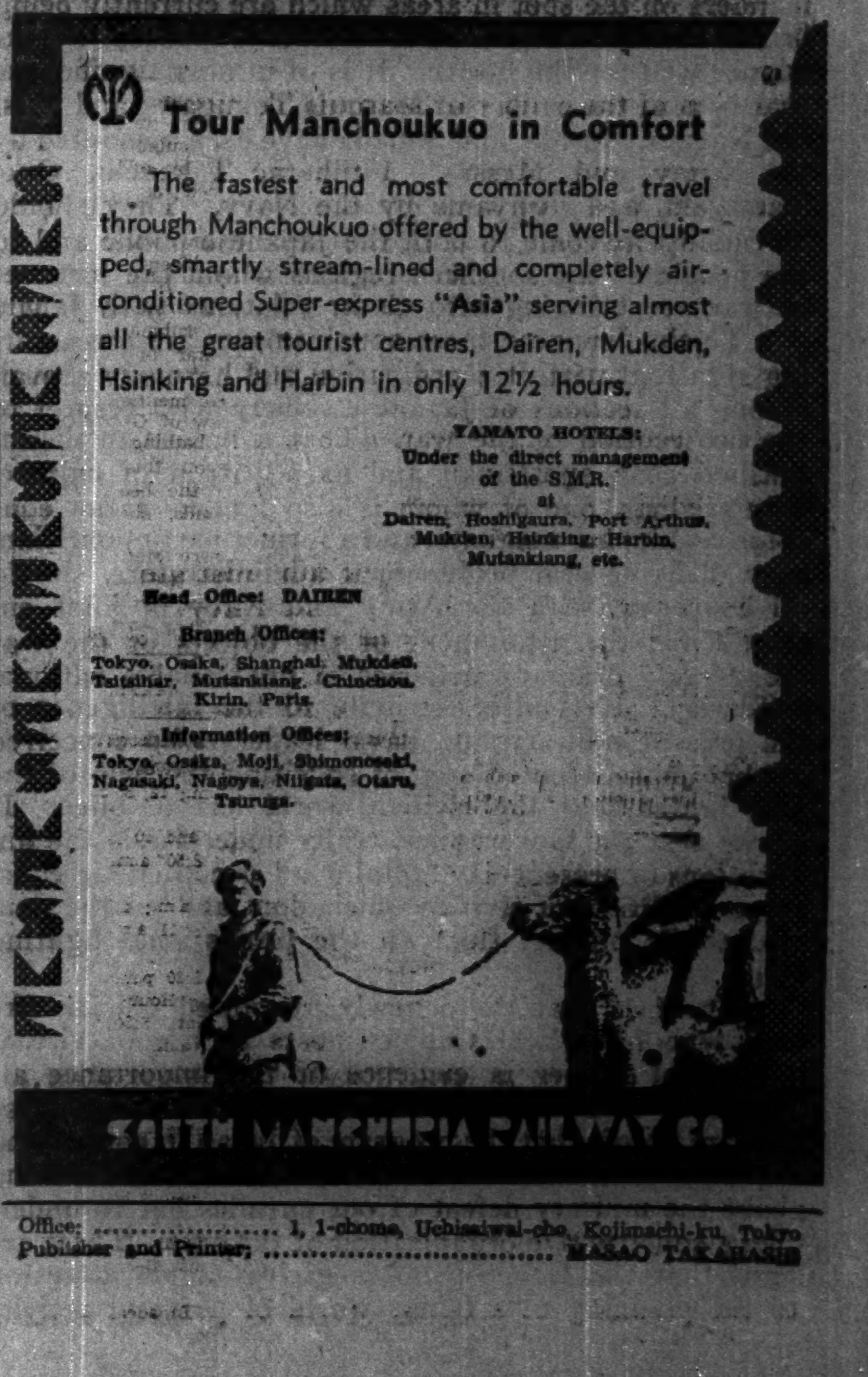

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1942

## The Battle Off the Coast Of Java

There is no necessity of gloating over the most recent success of our Imperial Naval Air Force in the battle off the coast of Java. The facts, which speak loudly enough for themselves, need no further embellishments. Neither is there any occasion to wonder at the skill of our fliers, inasmuch as it has become an old story since the Battles of Hawaii and of the Malay Coast.

The virtual destruction of the Netherlands East Indies fleet together with the damaging of an American cruiser possess a significance, however, which should not be overlooked. It constitutes a striking vindication of our contention that the Japanese have always remained and will continue to remain in complete control of the seas in the vital war areas. And control of the seas, as emphasized by the world's greatest naval authority, Captain Mahan, has always spelled final victory in the war for the side that possessed it.

The recent battle effectively disposes of the canard which our enemies have been broadcasting during the past week about a naval battle in the Strait of Macassar in which they claim to have inflicted serious damage to our forces. If their claim to a victory is true, how does it happen that our Navy still sails the southern seas and our planes still fly over the Java skies while their fleet is sent to the bottom of the sea or sent scurrying away in search of a haven? If their claim of breaking up our convoy headed for Borneo is true, how does it happen that Balik Papan is in our hands and extensive areas in Borneo are rapidly falling under our control? Our most recent victory therefore most clearly give the lie to the propaganda of our enemies.

The recent naval battle also effectively blasts the contention of the United States concerning the recent American raid on the Marshall and Gilbert Islands. Exaggerating a minor hit-and-run sortie on remote outposts which easily repelled the attack, the Americans have been claiming it as a major naval offensive which would divert the naval strength of Japan and wreck our advance into the Indies. The answer to that particular pipe dream is the latest destruction of the Allied fleet off the coast of Java in the very heart of the Indies.

We shall not begrudge our enemies the impressive victories which exist in their imaginations and in the ether waves of their radios. For ourselves, we shall be content with only the victories which take place on the waves of the Pacific or in the skies over the Indies.

## An Act of Statesmanship

Less spectacular perhaps but far more important than the much publicized military victories are the recent appointments of several distinguished civilians to vital posts under the Army and Navy. The fact that these men are to assist the military and naval commanders on the spot in areas which are currently being brought under the control of the Japanese Forces augurs well for the future. It is of utmost significance that men of the caliber of Marquis Tokugawa and Messrs. Nagata, Murata, and Sunada have been appointed by the Army and Messrs. Fujihara, Takeuchi, Ono, Yamazaki, and Fujiyama by the Navy. They should be equally welcome to both the Japanese public and to the people of the southern regions whom the fortunes of war are bringing into closer relations with Japan.

To the Japanese these appointments are a reassuring sign that perfect coordination and harmony prevail among all sections of Japanese society with respect to the prosecution of the war. That a nobleman distinguished as a sportsman and as a patron of culture, industrialists, one of whom is also famous as an educator, a shipping magnate, and a former party politician, as well as several professional administrators, should all cooperate with the Army and Navy in joint endeavor for the attainment of the objects of the war stands as a dramatic evidence of unassailable national solidarity. It is also a tribute to the intelligence of the present military and naval leaders who conceived of this unprecedented step of soliciting the help of the best brains that the civilian world has to offer. It shows that the Government really understands the implications of present-day "total war" as conferring equal responsibilities on civilian officialdom and on the general public no less than on the professional fighting men.

The fact that these newly appointed officials are men who have held Cabinet posts or are of virtual ministerial caliber is evidence of the importance attached to their mission. The qualifications of these men are proofs that the program of Japan in conducting the War of Greater East Asia is not merely to bring about the military defeat of our enemies but to undertake a constructive organization of the area. These are signs that the Government is giving ample attention to the planning of a better world of peaceful activity to take shape in the wake of our advancing legions.

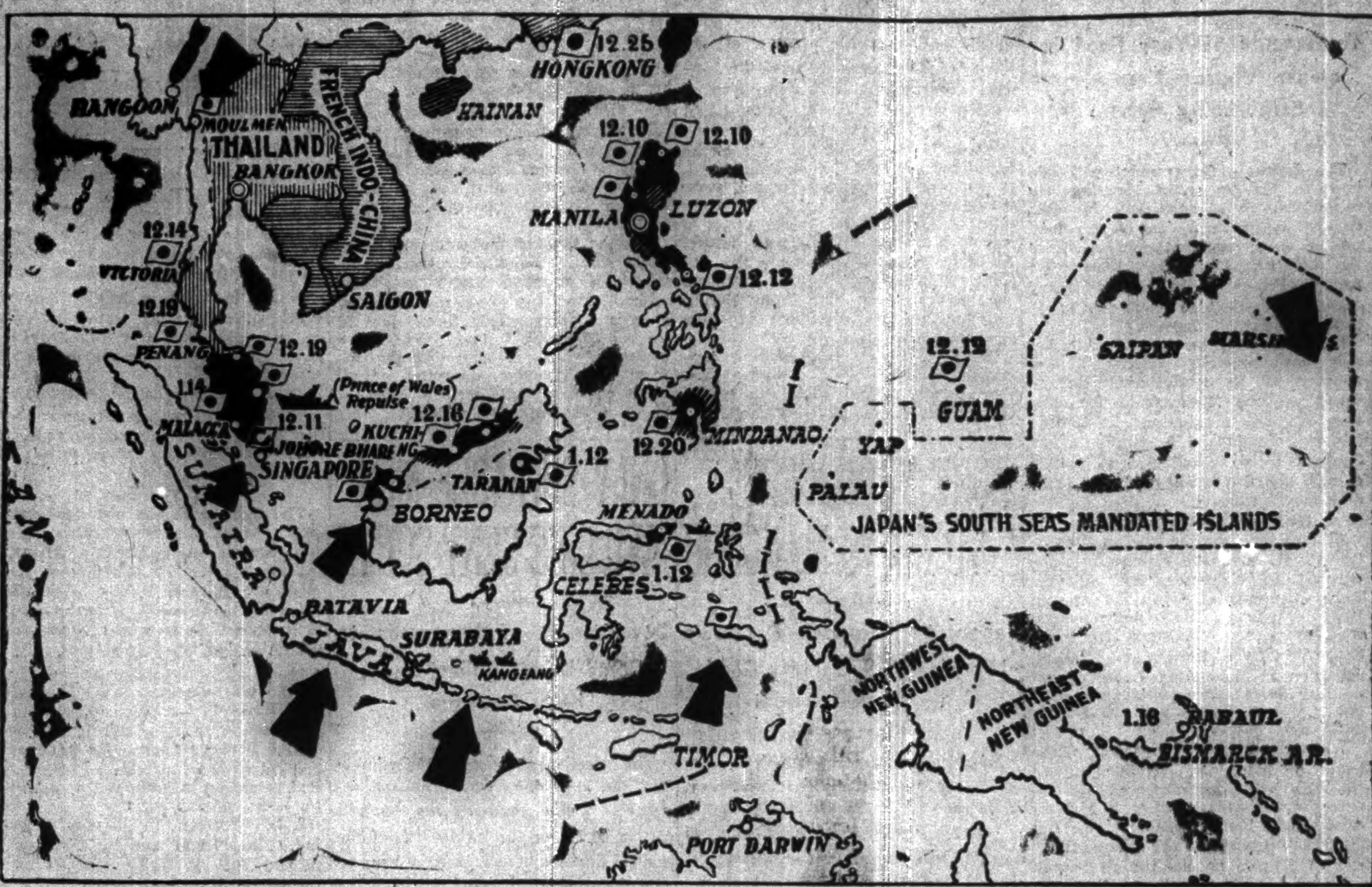
To the inhabitants of the areas rapidly coming under the influence of the Japanese Forces, the appointment of these men ought to demonstrate the good faith and benevolent intentions of Japan. Their past records will attest that these men represent the highest type of constructive statesmanship which will be of invaluable service to our neighbors in helping them attain their rightful national destinies.

The fact that so many of these men have had outstanding experience and success in the field of transportation and communications or in the field of business organization indicates that the Government is very much alive to the realization that a proper cooperative utilization and distribution of the resources of the Greater East Asia region is essential for the mutual prosperity of all the countries in this part of the world. There is thus every likelihood that the economic welfare of all the countries concerned will receive intelligent consideration. The necessary re-orientation of the economy of this area from servile dependence on Anglo-American capitalism to self-respecting autarchic prosperity will proceed with the minimum of confusion under these capable men, it can safely be predicted.

The personal inclinations of these men should also reassure the inhabitants of our neighboring countries that there will be no officious intrusion into their domestic affairs which do not properly concern Japan. In a breezy but exceptionally candid and informative chat over the radio immediately after the announcement of his appointment, Mr. Nagata expressed some pointed opinions regarding the type of Japanese who fail to appreciate the true interests and aspirations of the inhabitants of our neighboring lands. A man of such views can be counted on to respect the welfare and dignity of all the peoples with whom he comes in contact.

The appointment of these distinguished civilians to serve with our forces of occupation may prove to have been the most significant act of statesmanship performed by the Government since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

## The Arena of the Past Week's Land, Sea and Air Warfare



**Decisive battles were staged on land and sea and in the air in this sector during the past week. The outstanding events were the capture of Johore Bharu; the crossing of the Salween River which renders the capture of Rangoon a matter of certainty; the taking of Tawao on Borneo; the landings on New Ireland and New Britain in the Bismarck group; the landing at a point near Pemangkat on the northern tip of Dutch Borneo; the decimation of the enemy air force with its bases in Java by shooting down or destroying on the ground 85 enemy planes, and the smashing of the Dutch-American combined fleet off Java.**

# A Week of Glorious History on the Pacific

## Japan Unleashes Its Own Brand of Blitzkrieg in The Southern Pacific Sectors

THE War of Greater East Asia continued last week to develop with lightning speed. The most outstanding event was the advance of the Japanese Forces to Johore Bharu on January 31, after having swept through the whole of the Malay Peninsula. Through their victorious march through this country, extending over a distance of 1,100 kilometers, the main Japanese Force had almost as many as 100 encounters with the enemy's main forces. The record of 55 days in which the Japanese made this march is without parallel, in point of speed, in the war annals of the world.

The Japanese Forces now taking position in the southern extremity of the Peninsula, stand literally within sight of the fortified island of Singapore. In the naval anchorage there is not a single warship in sight. The three airfields within the island are exposed to constant aerial fire, with no hope of reinforcement from outside.

### Singapore's Fate Sealed

The Japanese artillery units have taken their position in the Johore area. The island of Singapore is under fire from across the channel and from the air. Singapore's fate is already sealed.

On the Burma front the Japanese units, having taken the town of Moulmein, have crossed the Salween River at various points and continue their march on the Burmese capital. The advance of the Japanese across this great river is of particular importance from its strategic standpoint, because it had virtually been the only defense provided by nature. From the Salween to Rangoon there is practically no defense to impede the progress of the Japanese. It would hardly be any exaggeration to say that when the Japanese vanguard succeeded in crossing the river, they took a first and definite step toward the capture of Rangoon which is now a matter of certainty. The operations of the Japanese Land Forces were ably assisted by the air force which inflicted heavy damages on the airfield at Tungu, north of Rangoon.

In Borneo the town of Tawao was captured by the Japanese last week, which means that the whole of British Borneo is now under Japanese control. Borneo's military bases as well as material resources are at the disposal of Japanese arms. In Dutch Borneo Sambas on the west coast and Pontianak in the south were completely taken. These positions, in addition to those captured previously in the east coast area and the island of Ambon which was also successfully taken last week, will enable the Japanese to launch action against the main allied bases in Java. Navy aircraft have raided Batang in the south of Sumatra, and Sourabaya and Malang, damaging at the former port a number of ships.

### Bismarck Group Attacked

Further to the east, the Imperial Navy's landing parties took possession of New Ireland and New Britain of the Bismarck group, thereby cutting off the line of communication between Australia and the United States. The communication between Australia and the Netherlands East Indies and the British bases was cut when the Japanese advanced to Dutch Timor and New Guinea.

General Pownall, commander of the East Asiatic British forces, in his statement on January 31, said that the Japanese victory was largely due to their superior air forces and their command of the sea. English newspapers of the following day confirmed General Pownall's statement by admitting the impossibility of rescuing Singapore with reinforcements. The BBC station of London on January 3 gave it out that the conditions for assaulting Singapore were increasingly favorable for the Japanese. It said that the only thing that could be sent to the defenders of Singapore was sympathy.

A Spanish newspaper correspondent at Washington was quoted to the effect that in America only one in ten persons took any optimistic view of Singapore. The general opinion was that Singapore, like Hongkong, would be forced to surrender on account of the shortage of water. Singapore which had committed the fatal mistake of neglecting defenses against assault from the land behind it would have to surrender with all its sea defenses of international fame notwithstanding. The American people have already given up the Pacific for lost.

### Strife in Chungking

Equally mournful strains stream out of Chungking. One of its papers pointed out the complete isolation of Singapore by Japanese arms. It was also reported that with hope of American material aid gone, strife has broken out in higher quarters of the Chungking regime.

No less confusion is prevalent in the Netherlands East Indies. A U.P. telegram from Batavia, dated January 1, said that the withdrawal of the British to the island of Singapore had provided definite conditions for the attacks on the Indies. When the Japanese take Singapore they will be able to set up their base there and redouble their pressure on the Netherlands possessions.

In Australia the former Prime Minister, Robert Menzies, writing in the Daily Express on February 3, observed that, with the fall of Singapore inevitable, Port Darwin and Sydney would be the only bases for resistance against Japanese arms. It was also reported that the Australian War Minister, Francis Ford, and the former War Minister, Claude Spender, had a fall-out in Parliament over the actual responsibility for Australia's neglect of its defenses. The weak condition of Australian defenses is best realized by its own people.

What might have been a first sortie into Japanese waters was attempted by the American navy last week. An American squadron comprising an aircraft carrier, a heavy cruiser and a number of destroyers was found near the Marshall group and was attacked by Japanese aircraft. The heavy cruiser was set on fire and forced to flee.

In North Africa the Axis forces kept up their winning streak after the capture of Benghazi. They were reported to have advanced 140 kilometers to the northeast of Benghazi in pursuit of the British. In the Mediterranean the Axis submarines and aircraft reportedly sank 400,000 tons of merchant shipping, in addition to a number of warships sunk and damaged. It is significant that Marshal Goering arrived in Rome on January 27 for meetings with Premier Mussolini and the supreme command of the Italian air force. In every likelihood the Axis leaders through these conferences reached a full agreement regarding the Mediterranean where large scale operations are to be launched with redoubled energy, in conjunction with the development of the War of Greater East Asia. The intense fire now concentrated on Malta indicates the plan under which the Axis aims at full control over the Mediterranean.

# DEATH DEFYING TANK CORPS BLASTS WAY THROUGH JUNGLES

## Glorious Feat of Small Contingent in Sulim Sector Operating Against Heavy Odds Recounted

Among the many heroic acts that will grace the brilliant pages of the historic Malayan campaign, the almost superhuman exploit of a certain tank corps of the Imperial Army will stand out as the acme of courage and resource. This tank corps, with its small force of only ten tanks, caused the defeat of an entire enemy division at Sulim on January 7. Details of their death-defying feat for the cause of their country have just reached Tokyo, and were recounted in the following graphic account in the Yomiuri:

A small company of tanks was leading the vanguard of the Imperial Forces which was speeding down toward Sulim in the early morning hours of January 7. The enemy had retreated to Sulim after their terrific defeat at Kampar, and had massed there in great numbers.

At about 4:30 a.m. the tank company advanced against the enemies' first line of defense where they were immediately greeted with a heavy barrage of hot lead and shell fire. This was at Trolak. In the dim light that preceded the dawn, the Japanese saw that the enemy was about 200 meters away. On both sides of the road, the walls of the jungle rose in the dark forbiddingly.

### Signal to Charge

At this moment all the turret-tops of the tanks opened, and each tank-commander looked in the direction of the leading tank, waiting for the signal from the company-leader. The leader waved his hand forward. It was the signal to charge

Before the tanks could lunge forward, a lone figure rushed up to the leading tank. It was the lieutenant commanding the detachment of infantry which was attached to the vanguard of tanks.

"You charge the line first," yelled the lieutenant, "and I'll lead my men in right behind."

"Right," yelled back the company-leader eagerly, "here goes!" They locked at each other silently, their eyes gleaming, as they relinquished their firm hand-clasp.

"See you in Sulim!" shouted the lieutenant, as he started to go back to his detachment.

The men in the infantry watched the two with smiling faces. They knew of the strong bonds between them, for the two had been class-mates in the 54th graduating class of the Tokyo Military Academy. Both the lieutenant and the commander of the tank-corps were 23 years of age.

### Sulim Line

Before them were thousands of enemy troops, comprising one whole division. And yet this small company of tanks and the small detachment of infantry had no thought of fear, or of defeat. Small as their force was, they would charge the enemy. They would show them the stuff of which the Japanese Army was made. They would annihilate the enemy, and shatter the Sulim Line!

The tanks roared forward in a cloud of dust. The infantry commander waited a moment, then flashing his sword into the air cried ,'charge". At the top of his voice.

In the meantime, the enemy had not been idle. They had seen this small Japanese Force charge forward on its brave and seemingly hopeless task. Another Balaclava, thought the British, only this time their horses are made of steel

They discharged shot after shot, and shell after shell. The tanks roared on despite this deadly barrage, and the infantrymen, under the able leadership of the young lieutenant, sped after them, doging through the trees that lined the road with the agility and adroitness that would have done credit to a native tracker.

### Enemy's First-Line

The leading tank came to a stop as it drew up against the enemy's first line of barbed-wire entanglements, but in less than 30 seconds, it trampled over this obstacle together with the rest. The first two tanks opened up with a barrage of fire against an enemy pill-box to the right of the road blowing it into smithereens. Three or four enemy soldiers dashed out of another pill-box in an attempt to escape, but they were mowed down, probably by bullets which had been discharged excitedly by their own comrades. Many other pill-boxes lined both sides of the road, but dauntlessly they charged.

The excited cries of the bewildered enemy could be heard, faintly intermingled with the rattle of machine-gun fire, the roar of cannon, and the ear-splitting detonations of shell after shell which struck the tanks. Still the tank company did not slacken their pace. It was the duty of the vanguard to charge through, straight through, until they had succeeded in piercing the enemy line.

The tanks sped on. When they had advanced about a hundred meters, the leader saw a white bridge loom before him. It was still erect for the enemy had not crossed the river. Hitherto, the advance of the Japanese tanks had invariably been delayed as the enemy destroyed the bridge behind them.

### First Thoughts

This bridge must not be destroyed! We must prevent it at all costs, or our advance would be checked! These were the first thoughts that came to the mind of the company-leader.

Through the slit-hole before him, the lieutenant could see that sticks of dynamite had been tied to the bridge supports by the enemy. From these, a length of wire was stretched toward the opposite bank of the river. The enemy had prepared this electrical contrivance to blow up the bridge!

There was no time to lose. The commander pushed open the turret-top, and leapt out. The next moment he was running like a deer toward that vital length of wire, his drawn sword gleaming in his hand. A hail of deadly bullets whistled past him, but by some lucky stroke of Providence, he reached his goal unharmed. One stroke from his sword, and the wire was severed. The enemy's plan was frustrated. As the men in the tanks watched, the commander turned his face toward them. He was grinning from ear to ear.

### Crosses Bridge Safely

The tanks crossed the bridge safely. That sector seemed full of bridges for they encountered three more within the next few minutes. Again and again, the commander repeated his feat, his flashing sword severing the wire which would have enabled the enemy to blow up the bridges. At the fourth bridge a bullet shattered the wrist of the commander as he put his hand on the edge of the turret-top to haul himself out. Unable to use his sword, he ordered his gunner to send a stream of bullets at the fatal wire. Luckily, a bullet found its mark. The wire was severed in two.

Behind the tanks, the infantrymen followed furiously. Shooting, charging, bayoneting, they scattered their foe before the impetus of their attack.

The company of tanks rumbled on. Already five bridges had been saved from destruction, and as the commander thought of the precious time and labor he had saved for his company, a smile of pleasure spread over his countenance. At 4 p.m. the enemy's last line of defense could be sensed not far ahead, and the commander ordered two of his tanks to speed ahead, in order to scout out the enemy position. One of these tanks was commanded by Lieutenant Sato.

### Receives Direct Hits

As the tank operated by Lieutenant Sato and three of his men advanced to a position about three kilometers from the village of Sulim, Lieutenant Sato detected a heavy enemy artillery position several hundred meters ahead. Determined to wipe out this menace, he ordered his men to advance against it. With guns blazing, the tank charged against the enemy pouring hot lead into their midst. One enemy gun was blasted, but during the ensuing fight, the tank received three direct hits.

When the commander of the tank corps arrived at the scene, he found Lieutenant Sato's tank a total wreckage. Its turret top had been blasted by enemy shell fire. Inside, he found Private Hasegawa still sticking to his machine gun. His chest was soaked with blood. He had been hit in more than ten places by small shell fragments.

Sergeant Higashizutsumi was found lying on his face, still holding his gun. The corpse of Private Iida was sitting at the bottom of the tank as if alive. Lieutenant Sato was found dead holding the hilt of his sword, his eyes fixed straight ahead. His uniform was drenched with blood. It was a sight beyond description. Tears welled from the eyes of the commander and streamed down his face.

### Fired Incessantly

By this time the sun had set, and twilight closed in on the jungle battlefield. The commander ordered his corps to form a large ring with their tanks, in order to pass the night within the protection they afforded. Within, they awaited the arrival of the infantry. Meanwhile, the enemy fired at the tank encampment incessantly.

In the meantime, the infantry, in cooperation with the engineer corps, advanced with lightning-like speed, slashing their way through the barbed wire entanglements and over the trenches. The engineers who had hitherto been engaged only in repairing the bridges destroyed by the retreating enemy, were delighted to have the opportunity of quenching their thirst for real fighting. They threw hand-grenades vigorously, as they cut their way through the barbed wires.

The enemy began to flee into the jungles, apparently expecting the arrival of the main body of the Imperial troops. They deserted one position after another. Our infantry troops advanced, carrying their supplies and equipment with them.

It was at 12 p.m. on the night of January 7, 19 and a half hours after the commencement of the attack that the infantry troops arrived at the spot where the tank corps had been waiting. By this time the enemy were retreating wildly, bewildered and confused.

### Shouts of Banzai

As they joined in reunion, both the infantry and the tank corps joined in shouts of "Banzai" which pierced the quiet of the jungle night. The young commander of the tank corps shook hands with the commander of the infantry detachment. Tears streamed down the faces of the two officers as they realized that they had fought their way many miles closer to their goal, Singapore, the fall of which would be another great step toward the freeing of Asiatics from the bonds of the Anglo-Americans.

The war-results of the Sulim campaign were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Enemy killed | 300 |
| Prisoners taken | 1,500 |
| Guns of various kinds captured | 68 |
| Armored cars destroyed or captured | 50 |
| Trucks and motor cars captured or destroyed | 500 |

## Pearls of Wisdom

Those we call the ancients were really new in everything.—Pascal

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It is only necessary to grow old to become more charitable and even indulgent.—I see no fault committed by others that I have not committed myself.—Goethe

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Some men by ancestry are only the shadow of a mighty name.—Lucan